AFWAL-TR-82-2049

ADVANCED HIGH-POWER GENERATOR FOR AIRBORNE APPLICATIONS

AiResearch Manufacturing Company
A Division of The Garrett Corporation
2525 West 190th Street
Torrance, California 90509



June 1983

Interim Report for Period March 1981 - February 1982

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Right. Schlato

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| Generators High-Power Systems Computer-Aided Design Permanent Magnet Generators | | | | |
| This report summarizes the work accomplished through Phase II of a four-phase program to design and build the stator and housing for a 5-Mw generator and test the complete 5-Mw generator. The PM rotor for this stator and housing is being built under a separate AF companion contract. This work is part of an Air Force exploratory program for high-power airborne electrical power supply technology. Phases I and II encompassed a 10-month period from April 1981 to January 1982. | | | | |

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In Phase I, a lightweight, high-power density stator/housing was designed and optimized with computer model BIGMAG for integration with a permanent magnet rotor into a 5-Mw alternator with a specific weight of 0.1 lb/kw or less.

Components with potential for significant weight reduction were identified for testing in Phase II. Among these critical components are a novel liquid-cooling scheme for the stator and an elastomer bore seal. Fabrication drawings were prepared for all individual parts of the stator and housing along with a detailed fabrication plan. A plan for testing the complete 5-Mw generator under full-load conditions at the AF Compressor Research Facility also was prepared. Fabrication and testing will be done in Phases III and IV, respectively.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes work performed during Phase II of the stator/housing program for a 5-Mw permanent magnet generator currently being built under the Advanced High Power Generator Program, Contract F33f15-80-C-2075, sponsored by the Powers System Branch, Aerospace Power Division, of the Aeropropulsion Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

At Wright Patterson, the program is under the technical direction of Paul R. Bertheaud, and Capt. Rex Schlicher. At AiResearch, Fred B. McCarty is principal investigator, Frank E. Echolds is project engineer, and Andrew R. Druzsba is program manager.

As specified in Air Force CDRL 4, the report contains results of the critical component tests, a review of the design leading to a fabrication plan and long lead hardware definition, a no load test plan and a load test plan. All items presented require Air Force approval except the load test plan which was approved during a previous submittal.

2. CRITICAL COMPONENT TESTS

Critical component tests of the stator housing include the following:

Bore seal

Adhesives

Hairpin winding fabrication

Conductor impregnation and leach-out test

Conductor terminal fabrication

Conductor flow tests

2.1 VITON RUBBER BORE SEAL

A Viton rubber bore seal is used to exclude stator cooling fluid from the rotor cavity. It was estimated during the early part of the rotor program (F33615-76-C-2168) that a conventional type seal made of aluminum oxide would be 2 to 3 times as thick as the 0.020 thick Viton rubber bore seal that has been designed for use on the 5 MW alternator. A thin bore seal is highly desirable because it allows the air gap between rotor and stator to be as small as possible, thereby improving machine performance.

The Viton rubber bore seal is fabricated by repeatedly dipping a cylindrical tool into a container of liquid Viton. The result of this process is shown in Figure 2-1. After the Viton has air dryed, air pressure is applied to the inside of the tool, forcing the cured Viton away from the tool surface as shown in Figure 2-2. The bore seal is then ready to be coated with adhesive and installed in the stator bore. Air pressure is applied to force the seal against the stator bore until the adhesive dries.

The fabrication details of the full size bore seal are shown on Drawing 500421. Final installation of the seal into the stator housing is described in Drawing 500400.

This concept is considered to be developed well enough to be included in the final design without further component testing beyond what was done in the rotor program critical component phase and described in technical report AFWAL-TR-80-2130.

2.2 ADHESIVES

A number of different adhesives are used in the stator/housing that come

TABLE 2-1
ADHESIVE COMPATIBILITY TEST RESULTS

| | Bonded Materials | <u>Adhesive</u> | Application |
|----|--|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Nomex - Nomex | PLV 2000 | Matrix conductor insulator |
| 2. | Silicon steel- silicon steel | Cycleweld | Stator stack |
| 3. | Viton rubber - GlO epo _n y glass | PLV 2000 | Bore seal end support |

| Test Exposures | Bonded Materials | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Methylene chloride | Disolved | No | No |
| 4 hrs, rm. temp. | bond | effect | effect |
| Air (baseline) | No | No | No |
| 96 hrs, 350°F | effect | effect | effect |
| Coolanol 25 | No | No | No |
| 96 hrs, 350°F | effect | effect | effect |
| DC 200 | No | No | No |
| 96 hrs, 350°F | effect | effect | effect |

PLV 2000 is a Viton rubber based adhesive

Cycleweld is a nitrile phenolic adhesive

into contact with potentially reactive fluids. Sample testing was done during Phase II to determine what reaction, if any, takes place between the important adhesives used in the stator and three different fluids. The results of this testing are shown in Table 2-1. All of the bonded materials retained their strength after being exposed to the various fluids at temperature with the exception of the Nomex-Nomex bonded with PLV2000. This bond was completely degraded when exposed to the methylene chloride at room temperature for 4 hours. The Nomex to Nomex bond is formed in the process of fabricating the matrix conductor insulating jacket. Three sides of the jacket are formed in the winding fixture, the wire strands are layed in place, and the jacket is closed by folding over opposite sides of the Nomex and bonding with PLV2000. This bond is only required to hold until the conductors are inserted in the stator stack, after which they are held closed by the tightness of fit in the slot. Methylene chloride is flushed through the conductor to leach out the winding impregnant after this fit is accomplished.

2.3 HAIRPIN WINDING FABRICATION

The stator of the 5 MW generator incorporates hair pin windings, each terminating in specially designed terminals. The windings are formed from a multi strand conductor comprising 36 strands of #26 A.W.G. magnet wire bonded together with an adhesive and jacketed with Nomex insulation. After the hair pin is formed and the conductor is installed in the stator or the test fixture, the adhesive is leached out with methylene chloride.

Fabrication of the hair pin winding was a major portion of the Phase II development and testing effort. The winding was fabricated in the fixture shown in Drawing 500434. The fixture has the dimensions and special features to fabricate windings that will fit the final stator and the test fixture.

Before use of the final hairpin winding fixture, tests (experimental fabrication) were conducted on a prototype fixture to develop fabrication methods. Views of the conductor feeder used and the prototype winding fixture are shown in Figures 2-3 and 2-4. The prototype was used to fabricate the first hair pin conductors. In the fabrication, the 36-strand conductor was wrapped four-in-hand using adjustable tension blocks to assure equal tension in each strand, and a swivel guide was used to assure the proper sequencing and guiding of each strand. After measurement to verify proper dimensions the assembled conductor was sprayed and wiped to apply the adhesive (wiping produced the best results, and schemes to mechanize the procedure are being investigated).

The final hairpin winding fixture is shown in Figures 2-5 and 2-6. Figure 2-5 shows the winding fixture with the side plates attached, capturing a fully-bonded, 36-strand conductor impregnated with the stiffening cohesive agent VPE-5571, and Figure 2-6 shows the hairpin or knuckle end of the winding as wound and inpregnated in the winding fixture.

Using the completed fixture, conductors were fabricated for the ensuing tests. Figures 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10 and 2-11 show the completed conductor. Figure 2-7 is an overall view of the hairpin. Figure 2-8 shows the coolant hole in the Nomex insulation jacket. Figure 2-9 depicts the lead extensions for terminating the conductors. Figure 2-10 shows the hairpin winding knuckle and Figure 2-11 shows the cross section of a conductor. Figures 2-12 and 2-13 are views of the hairpin winding showing the terminals attached for test.

The bending qualities which make for a useable conductor were demonstrated during specific bending and forming experimentation and by use of the conductors in flow and other test setups. Work to improve conductor fabrication technique is continuing. These include precut, preformed insulators to achieve a more accurate conductor matrix and facilitate conductor manufacture. For example a special punch was designed to form cooling holes in the conductor insulation. Figure 2-14 shows the tool designed to punch holes in the cooling jacket, and Figure 2-15 shows the punched conductor as installed in the coolant test fixture. Face dimensions of the punch are 0.060 by 0.100 inch.

2.4 CONDUCTOR MATRIX IMPREGNATION AND LEACH-OUT TEST

To develop techniques for leaching out the conductors, two sample conductors 16-in. long were fabricated. They simulated the actual stator configuration with top and bottom coil sides, and proper oil passages in the insulation jackets were used. The bonding impregnant was successfully leached out of the conductors, AiResearch Memo 19318-45609-019 detailing the technique is included as Exhibit A.

2.5 CONDUCTOR TERMINAL FABRICATION

Conductor terminals were fabricated for use in the flow test and the final stator. The assembly is designed to hold pressure, provide dielectric capability, and accommodate thermal expansion. The design utilizes double 3-rings, Nema grade C11 insulator (machined from spiral wrapped stock for coolant seepage protection) and a high-conductivity, zirconium and copper terminal element. These components are shown in Figure 2-16.

2.6 FLOW TESTING

Flow testing was conducted in the test rig shown in Drawings 94-38-0434 and LSK 17367. Figures 2-17, 2-18 and 2-19 show the test fixture unassembled, a closeup of the coolant relief at the conductor inlet, and the assembled components. Figures 2-20, 2-21 and 2-22 are various views of the flow test setup. An important part of setting up for the flow test was insertion of the hairpin into the test fixture, a function verification of the hairpin winding dimensional and bending characteristics. Figure 2-23 shows the conductor in the test setup. Figure 2-24 shows the crimped ends of the conductor in the test setup. Prior to installation, the ends of the conductor strands were dipped in MeCl solvent to remove the forming adhesive and the insulating enamel was stripped from the strands. End-lacing of the Nomex insulation jackets was provided so that coolant oil would enter the conductor matrix at the end of the insulation jacket (see Figure 2-25). The figure also shows the thermocouple installation for the tests.

For the tests flow meters were installed to measure the flow in each section of the conductor and the differential pressure across each inlet-to-outlet was measured. Oil viscosity me surements were made at various temperatures.

| Temperature °F | Viscosity, CV |
|----------------|---------------|
| 70 | 2.18 |
| 100 | 1.73 |
| 130 | 1.45 |
| 150 | 1.25 |

Resistances of the conductor and the insulation were measured. At 20°C conductor reactance was 0.00732Ω (within 1 percent of the calculated value). Insulation resistance measured at ambient temperature and 500 vdc was 150 x $10^9\Omega$ without cooling oil and 3 x $10^{12}\Omega$ with cooling oil.

Initial flow testing yielded extremely low pressures and high flows as compared to those measured during previous conductor segment tests.*

| Section No. | Flow, gpm | Delta Pressure Across Section, psid |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 1-2 | 0.0220 | 10.89 |
| 2-3 | 0.0220 | 10.50 |
| 3-4 | 0.0220 | 11.60 |
| 4-5 | 0.0220 | 14.79 |

Coolant flow was then adjusted to occur in all sections simultaneously as in the final stator configuration. The following results were obtained.

| Section No. | Flow, gpm | Delta Pressure Across Section, psid |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1-2 | 0.0227 | 10.65 |
| $\begin{pmatrix} 2-3 \\ 3-4 \end{pmatrix}$ Common inlet | 0.0432 | 10.29 |
| 3-4 | | 10.60 |
| 4-5 | 0.0226 | 15.90 |

Section 4-5 required a greater pressure than other sections; subsequent back flushing and retesting revealed improper leach-out of the conductor. The conductor was replaced and a more extensive leach-out is being performed at the time of this writing. Uniform coolant flow through each stator section and each conductor must be maintained in order to prevent the formation of local hot spots and possible conductor burn out. This prelimenary testing illustrates the effect of incomplete leach out on coolant flow. Once a completely leached out conductor is fabricated, as evidenced by equal section flows, testing at current density will begin.

^{*}See AFWAL-TR-80-2130 for details.

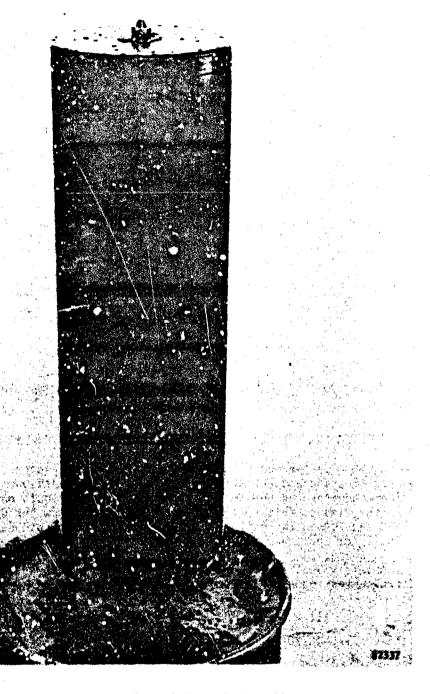
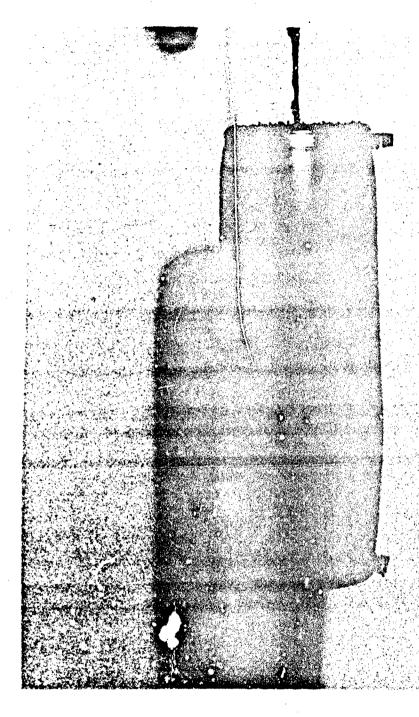


Figure 2-1. Bore Seal Tool Coated With Viton



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Figure 2-2. Inflated Bore Seal on Tool



Figure 2-3. Conductor Feeder

Figure 2-4. Prototype Winding Fixture

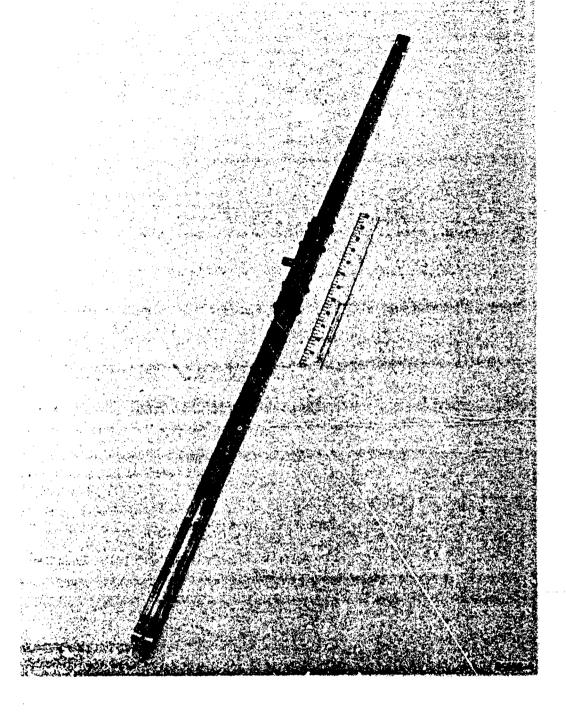


Figure 2-5. Hairpin Winding Fixture

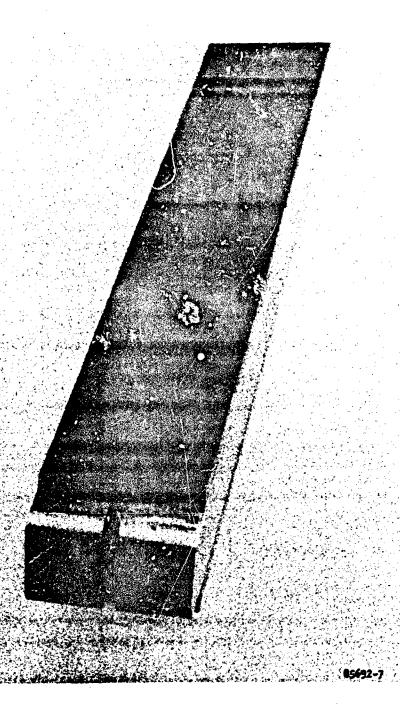


Figure 2-6. Winding Knuckle End in Fixture

Figure 2-8. Coolant Hole in Nomex Jacket

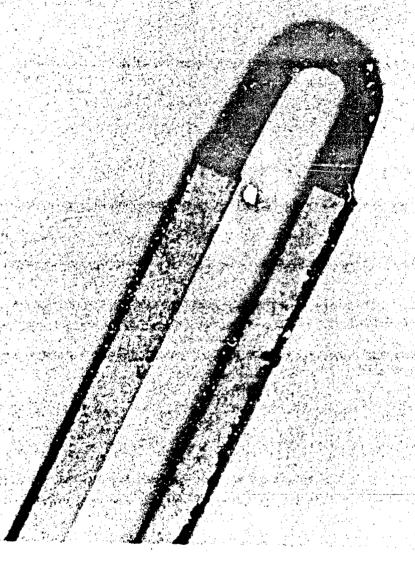


Figure 2-10. Winding Knuckle End

Figure 2-12. Winding With Terminal Attached

Figure 2-13. Winding With Terminal Attached (Detail)

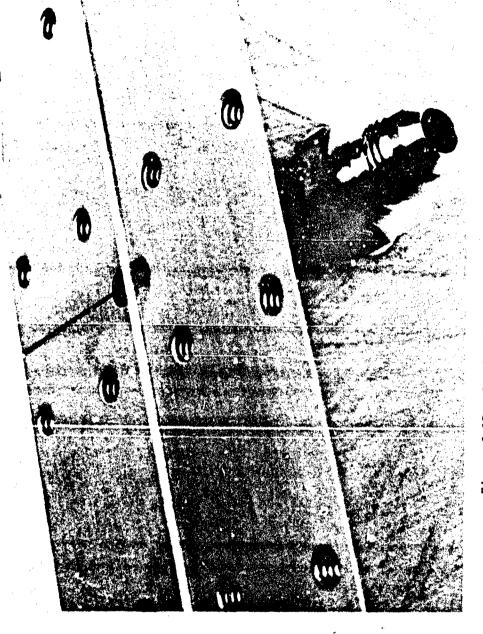


Figure 2-15. Punched Conductor in Test Fixture

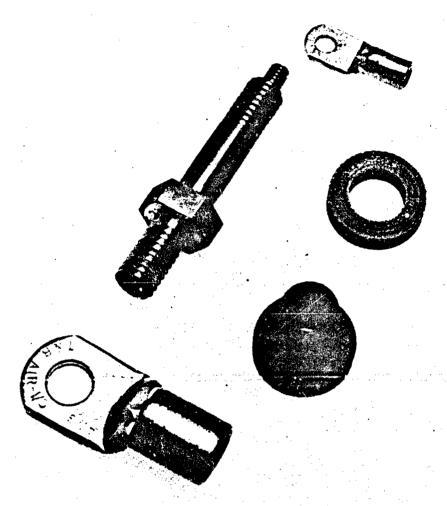
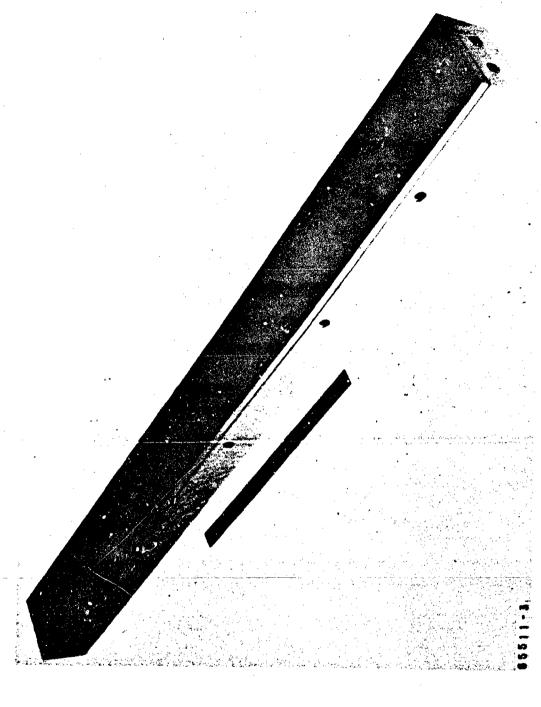


Figure 2-16. Conductor Terminal Assembly

Figure 2-17. Unassembled Hairpin Winding Test Fixture

Figure 2-18. Coolant Inlet Relief of the Conductor Slot Location



2-24

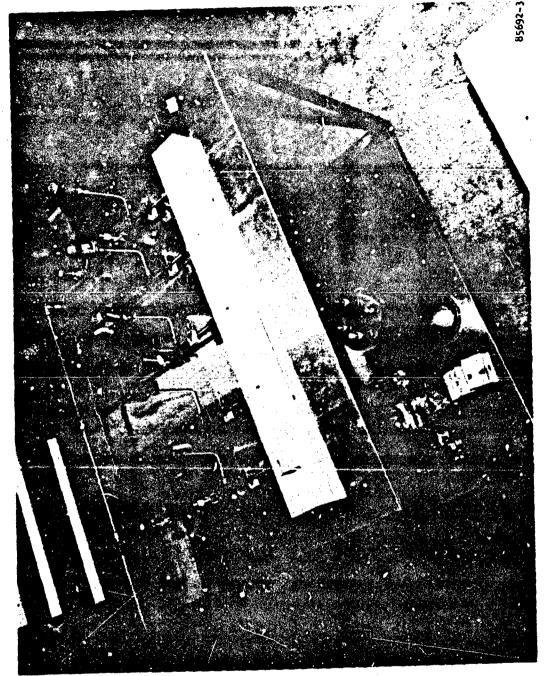


Figure 2-20. Flow Test Setup Overview



Figure 2-21. Flow Test Setup Detail

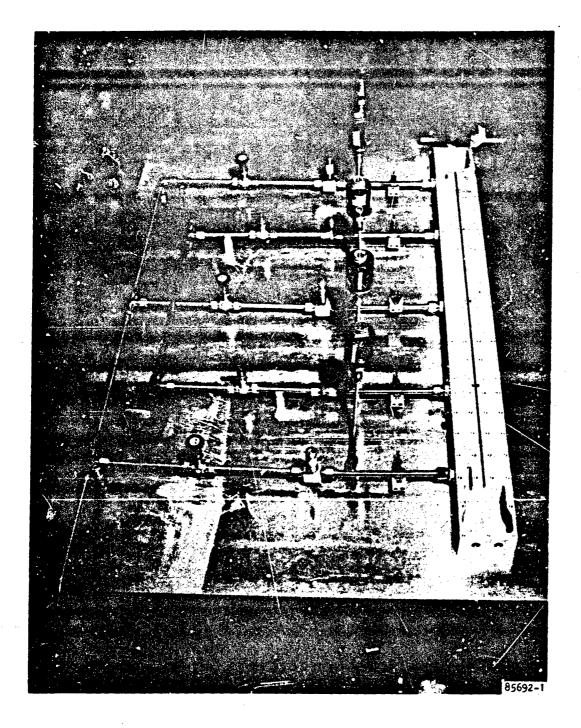
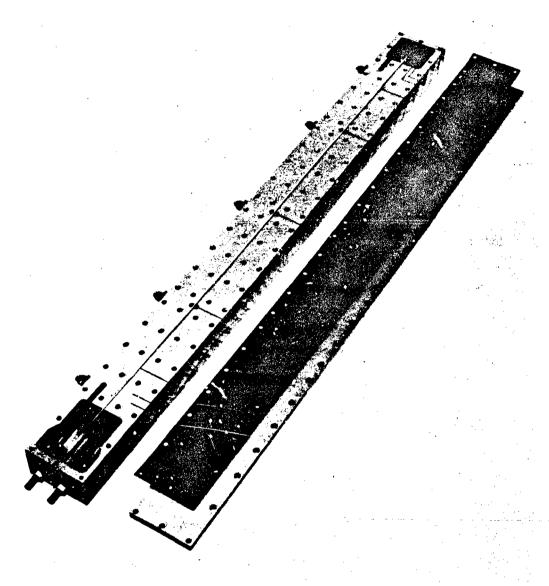


Figure 2-22. Flow Test Setup



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Figure 2-23. Conductor Installed in Flow Test Fixture

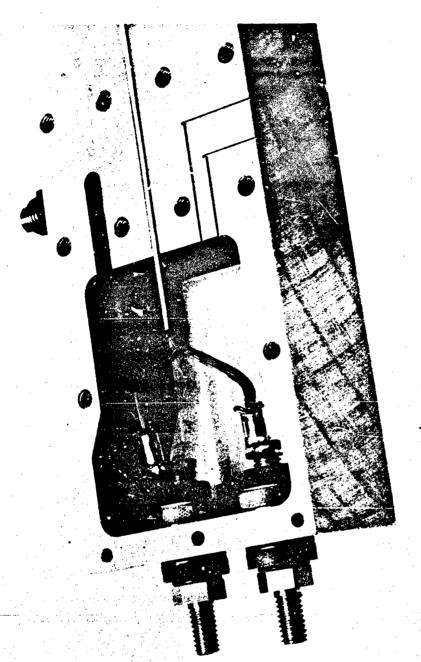


Figure 2-24. Conductor Terminals

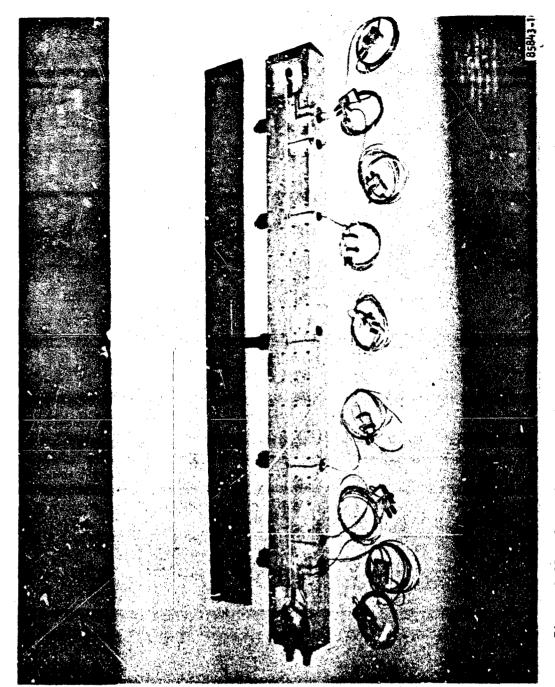


Figure 2-25. Test Fixture Showing Jacket End-Lacing and Thermocouple

EXHIBIT 2A

AIRESEARCH MEMO 19318-45609-019



AIRESEARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE MEMO

EXT.

IN REPLY REFER TO: 19318-45609-019

TO. A

A. Druzsba

DEPT. 93-8

DATE: Oct. 15, 1981

FROM:

C. Gibson

DEPT. 93-18

3505 COPIES TO:

P. Fizer F. McCarty

JBJECT:

Assembly of the Advanced SMW Permanent Magnet Generator Conductors into Insulating Jackets.

K. Ramezani

Introduction

The materials used to bond the conductors together for assembly were the following:

Material Vitel VPE-5571 Source

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.,

Chemical Division

Methylene Chloride Trichloroethane Perchloroethylene Commercial Commercial

Typical Adhesive Formulation

Vitel VPE-5571 Methylene Chloride Trichloroethane Perchloroethylene 450 grams
3.00 liters
.75 liters
.25 liters

Total 4.00 liters

Vitel VPE-5571 is a polyester resin that exhibits high specific adhesion to various substrates, the most important being polyethylene terephthalate film (e.g. Mylar). Its excellent chemical and thermal stability, flexibility, and cohesive strength make it a good candidate for bonding polyester films to copper foils and wires for the electronics industry. In addition, It has high solubility in chlorinated organic solvents and will also melt flow at temperatures below 450° F. For these reasons, it was chosen as the bonding agent for assembling the conductors into the Nomex paper insulating Jackets.

Procedure (See Figure 1)

Assembly (performed by P. Fizer and K. Ramezani).

The conductors were aligned, coated with the Vitel-5571 bonding solution and allowed to air dry at room temperature for approximately 10 to 20 minutes in band widths of four strands each. The banded conductors were then placed nine layers high into an insulator jacket that was coated with the Vitel adhesive on its internal walls. A grooved metal fixture was used to assist in the holding of the insulator jacket during the stacking of the conductor bands. This procedure was repeated to produce two Nomex paper jacketed, 4 x 9 conductors each 16 inches long.

Vitel YPE-5571 Removal

The conductor samples each had a small (approx 0.1 inch in diameter) oil flow passage rut through the insulating jacket at their mid sections. They were then placed into the grooved metal fixture in a slot sample configuration (as defined by P. Fizer) with both ends open.

PORM 794-1 (11-77)

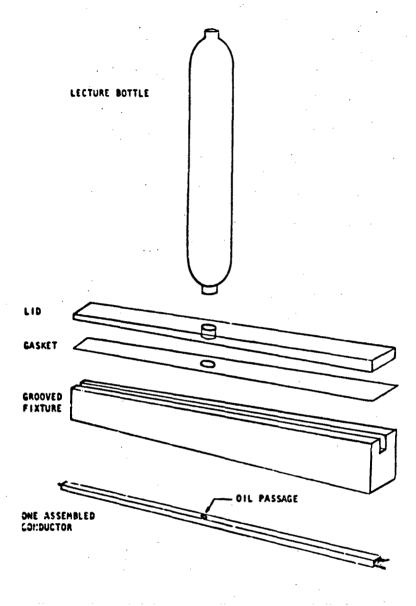


Figure 1. Fixture Components for Conductor Assembly

Ref: 19318-45609-019

October 15, 1981

The metal fixture was then fitted with a rubber gasketed lid that sealed the open groove to form an enclosed channel around the conductors. A pressurized nitrogen line was fitted at a threaded opening in the lid over the conductors oil passages. This assembly was then heated to 450° F in an air circulating oven and a low flow of nitrogen was passed through the conductors.

After the dripping of the Vitel adhesive from the open ends appeared to stop, the assembly was removed from the oven and prepared for solvent extraction. A 250 ml, metal lecture bottle reservoir was fitted to the assembly in place of the nitrogen line. Approximately 1 liter of fresh methylene chloride was passed through the assembly by gravity addition. This was followed by an approximately 1 liter methylene chloride power flush by applying a low nitrogen pressure to the top of the lecture bottle. The cleaned conductors were then dried by allowing a low flow of nitrogen to pass through the system at room temperature for 10 minutes.

The conductors were then removed from the assembly, sectioned, and visually inspected at 30 x for cleanliness. No adhesive was noted,

Conclusions

The procedure used in this first, cursory study was the best that could be conceived without extensive testing. Additional study is needed to minimize pressure, temperatures and solvent volumes before the development unit is assembled.

Chris Gibson

Materials Engineering

Materials Engineering

mn

3. DETAIL DESIGN REVIEW

During Phase II the final detail designs were completed. These designs are fully compatible with the rotor scheduled for delivery early in 1982. These designs were incorporated into the fabrication drawings which form the basis for the rotor fabrication plan.

3.1 FABRICATION PLAN

AiResearch manufacturing engineering participated in the detail design process; each detail was reviewed for producibility and was approved by the cognizant manufacturing engineer before it was released to production. In preparation of the fabrication plan, the manufacturing operations were determined by the manufacturing engineer. These operations are presented in Figure 3-1. This figure shows the sequence of operations; the time span required is reflected in Paragraph 3.2, Long Lead Item Descriptions.

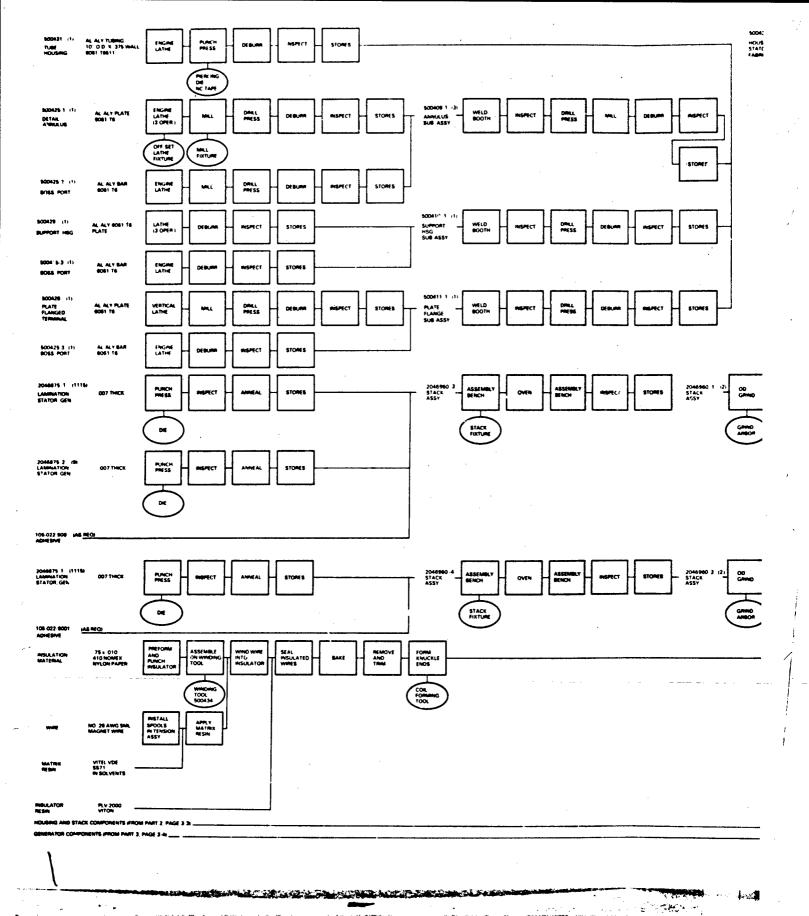
The figure is presented in three parts; parts 2 and 3 are keyed to the assembly sequence by the letters A and B as indicated below:

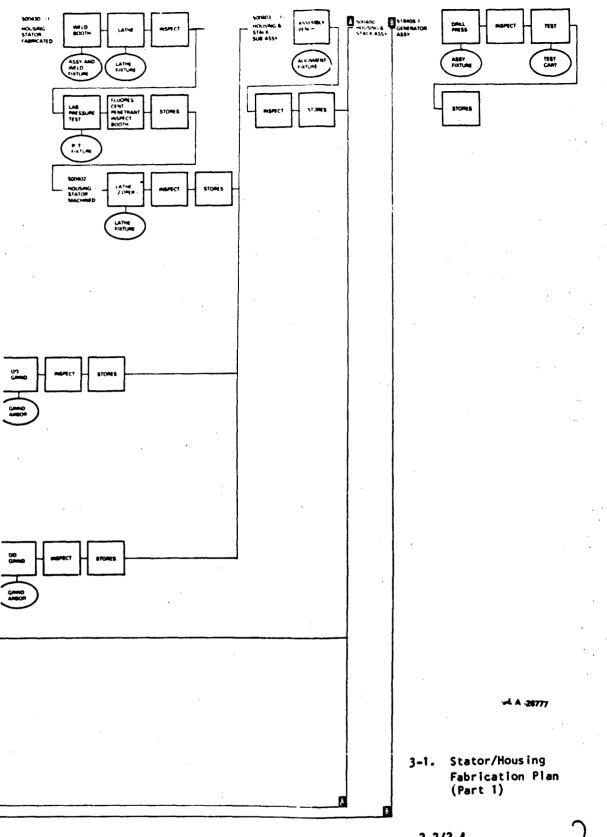
| • | A (| Ð | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 500402 MACHINED STATOR MOUSING - 500403 HOUSING AND STACK 2046960-1 MACHINED STACK ASSEMBLY - SUBASSEMBLY | 500400 HOUSING AND | 500405-1 GENER | MATOR ASSEMBLY |
| 2046960-2 MACHINED STACK ASSEMBLY | | | |
| CONDUCTOR HOUSING AND STACK ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS | 3 | | |
| (FROM PAGE 3-5/3-6) GENERATOR COMPONENTS | | J | |
| (FROM PAGE 3_7/3_8) | | | |

Drawings used in determining the manufacturing operations are included in numerical order at the end of this section.

3.2 LONG LEAD ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

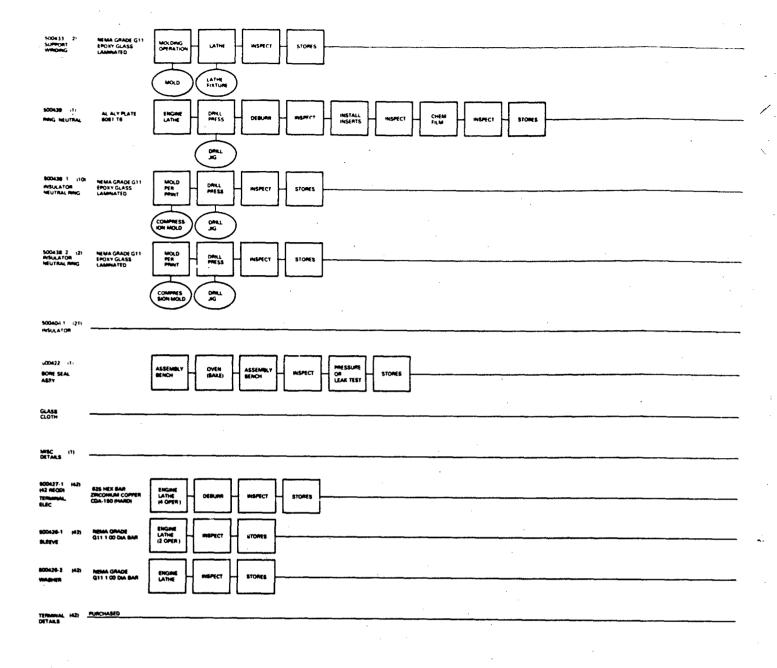
Long lead is readily determined from the fabrication schedule presented in Figure 3-2. As shown in the figure, overall fabrication and assembly of the complete generator is 13 months.





3-3/3-4

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Figure 3-1. Stator/Housing rabrication Plan (Part 2 Inserts at A of Part 1)

3-5/3-6

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| | 1 |
|-----------------------|---|
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| | figure 3-1. Stator/Housing Fabrication Plan (Part 3 Inserts at B of Part 1) |
| - | (Part 3 Inserts at B of Part 1) |
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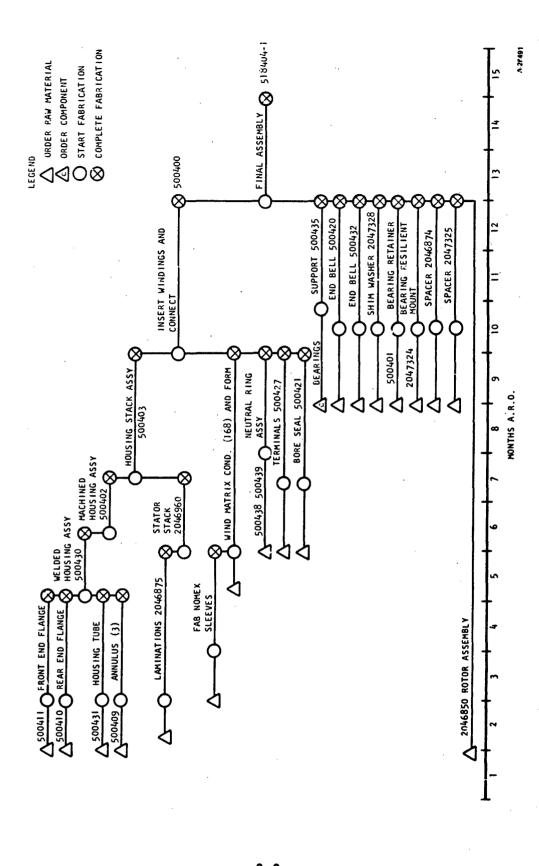
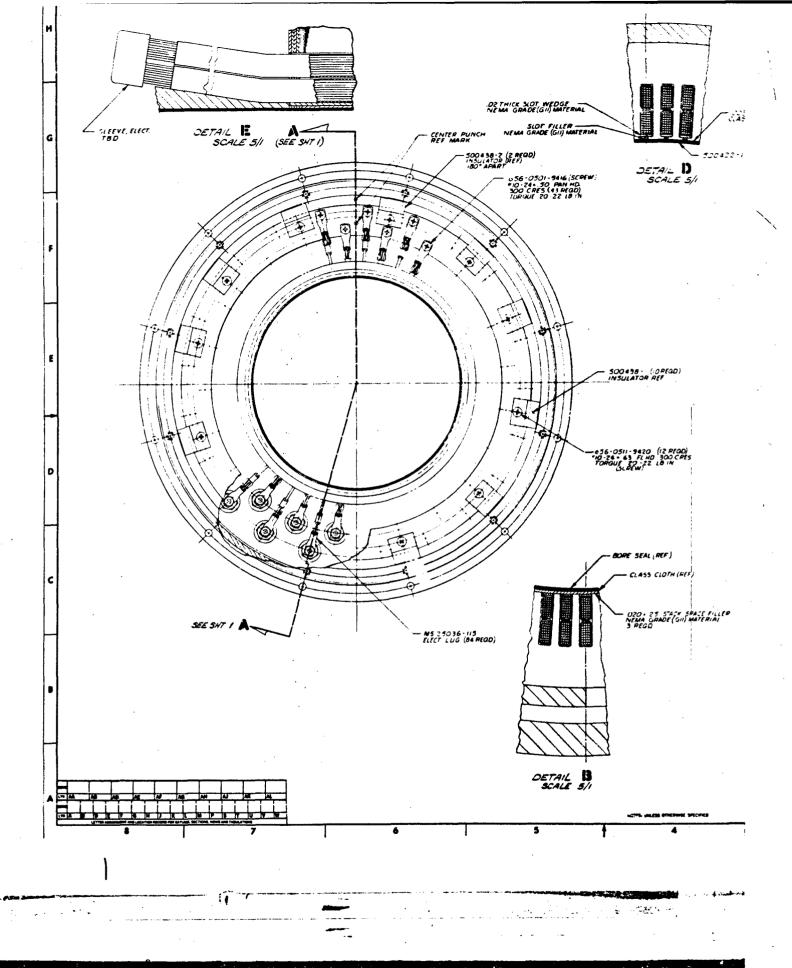


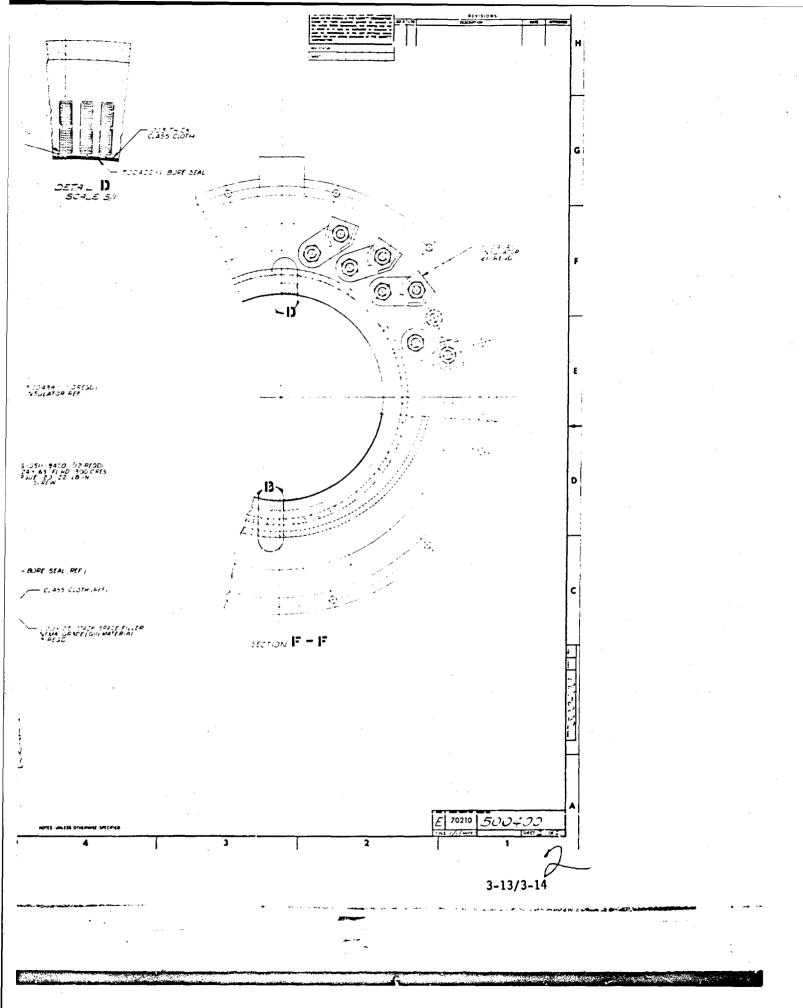
Figure 3-2. Fabrication Schedule

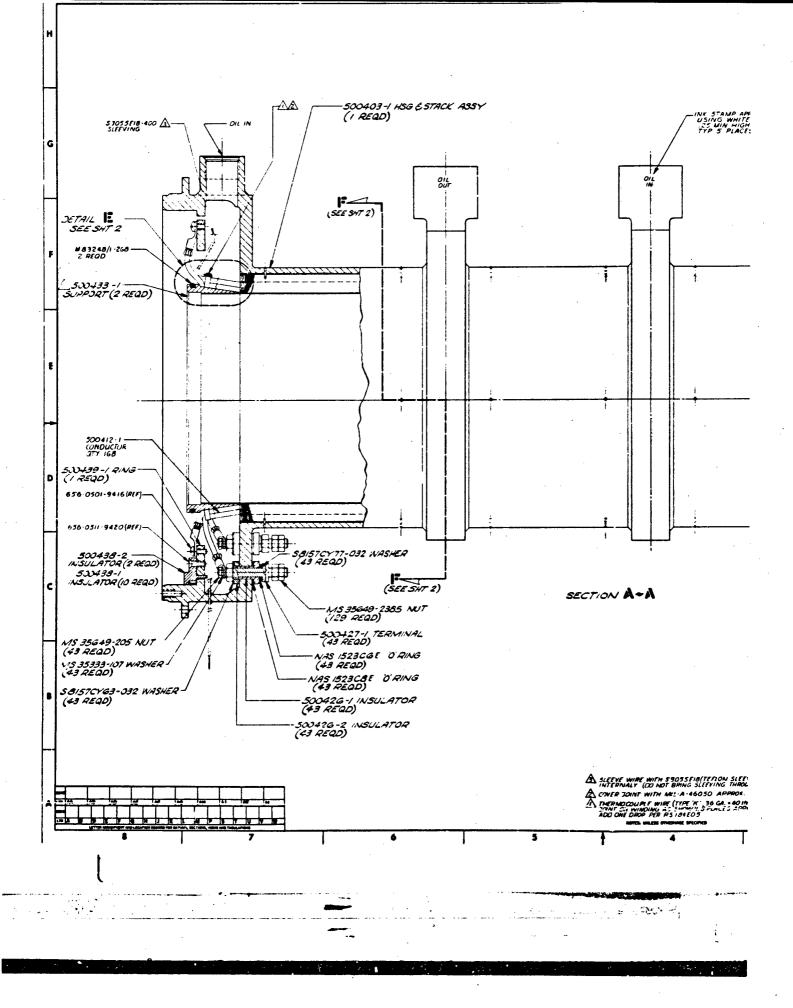
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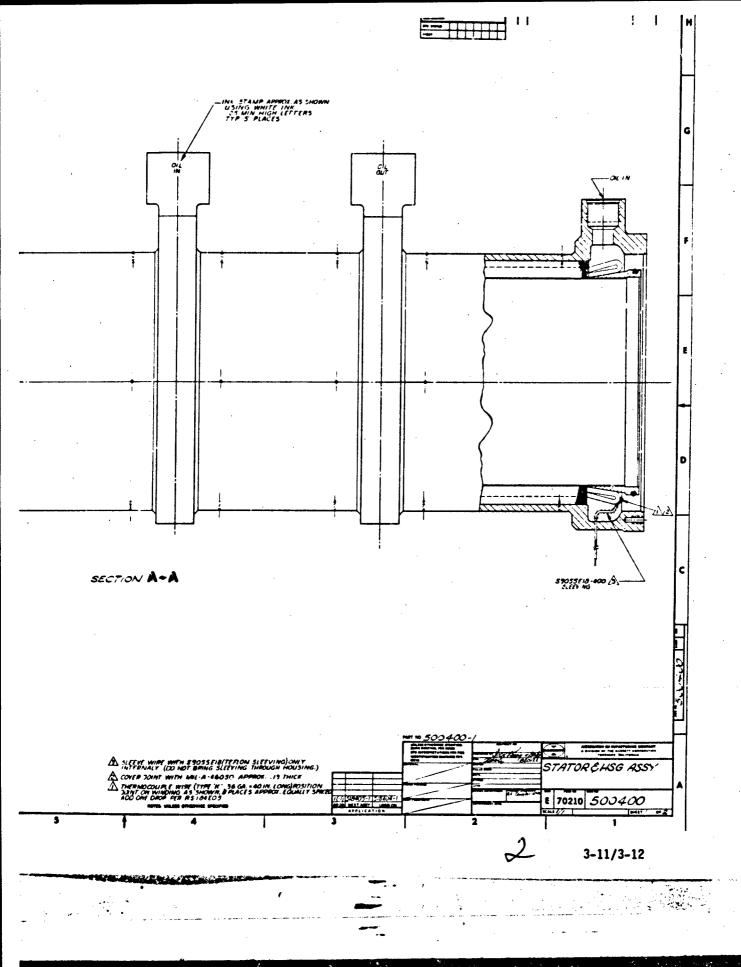
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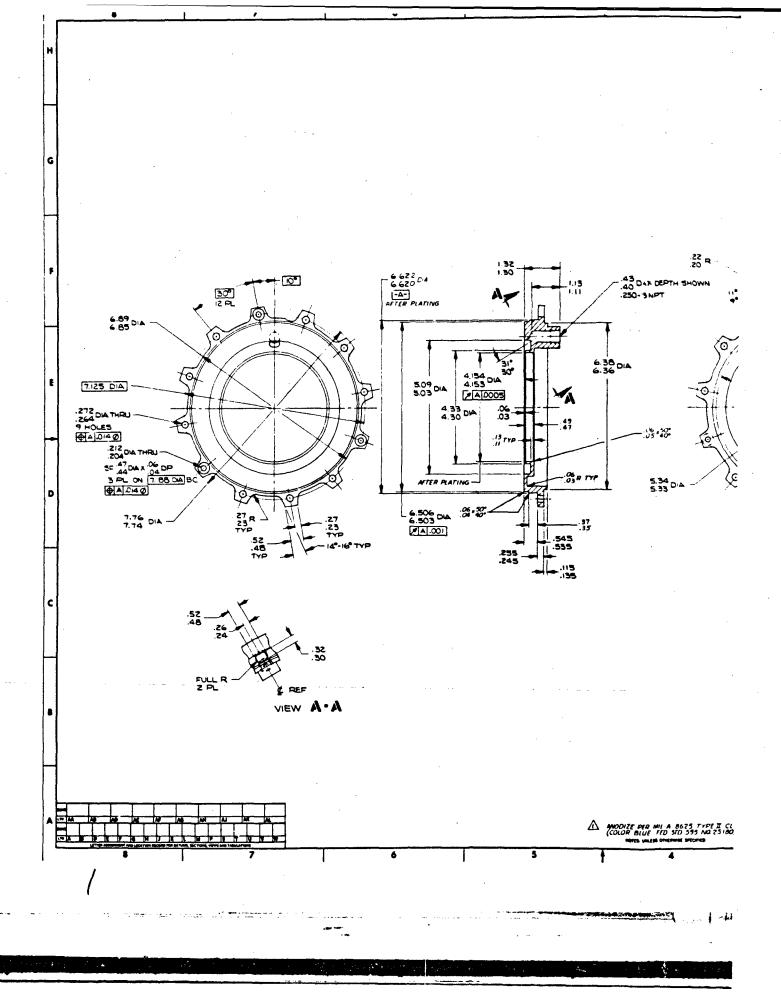
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500401
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               Annulus Subassy
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               Housing Support Subassy
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               Plate Flange Subassy
500411
               End Bell Assy (Lead End)
500420
               Bore Seal Fabrication
500421
               Bore Seal Assy
500422
               Annulus Details
500425
               Terminal Insulator
500426
               Electrical Terminal
500427
               Flanged Terminal Plate
500428
               Housing Support
500429
               Fabricated Stator Housing
500430
               Housing Tube
500431
               End Bell Assembly
500432
               Bore Seal Support
500433
               Winding Assy Form
500434
               Bearing Support Assembly
500435
               Ball Bearing (Purchased part--not included)
500436
               Roller Bearing (Purchased part--not included)
500437
               Neutral Ring Insulator
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               Neutral Ring
               Generator System, 10MW
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               Spacer
               Bons Seal Tool Body
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               Resilient Bearing Mount
2047324
               Spacer
2047325
               Shim Washer
2047328
               Warning Label
2047329
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               Stator Cooling Test
               Stator Cooling Test Rig
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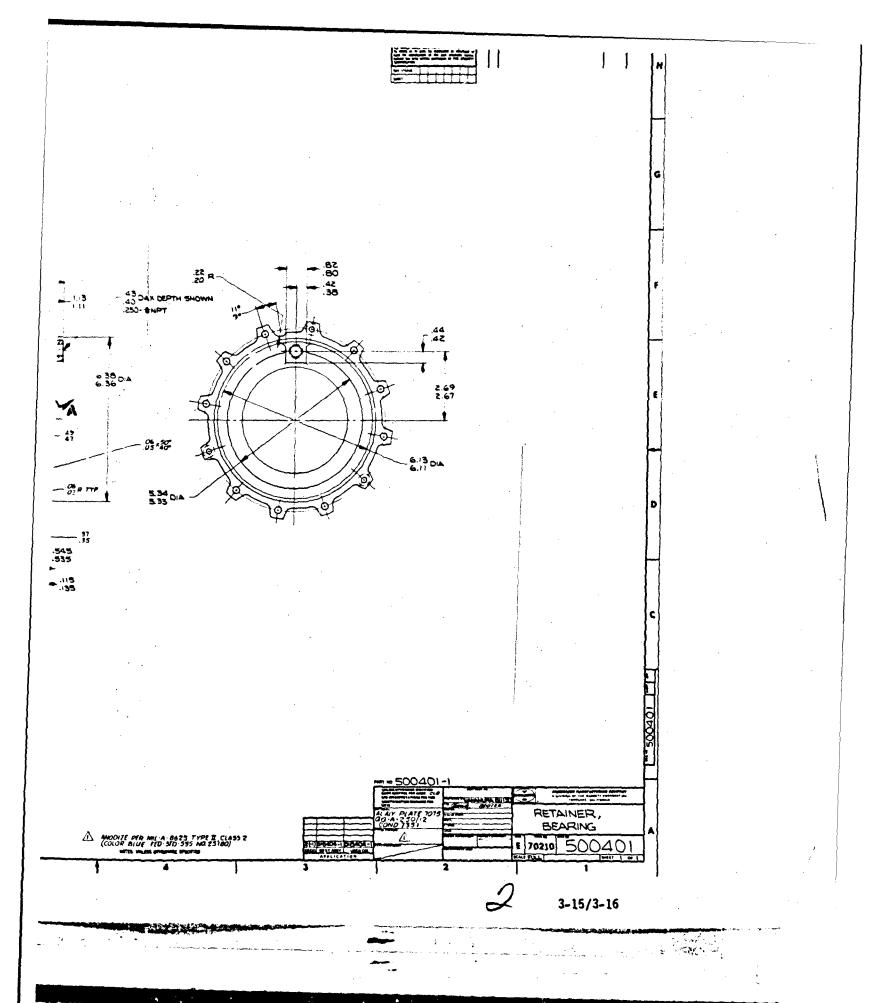


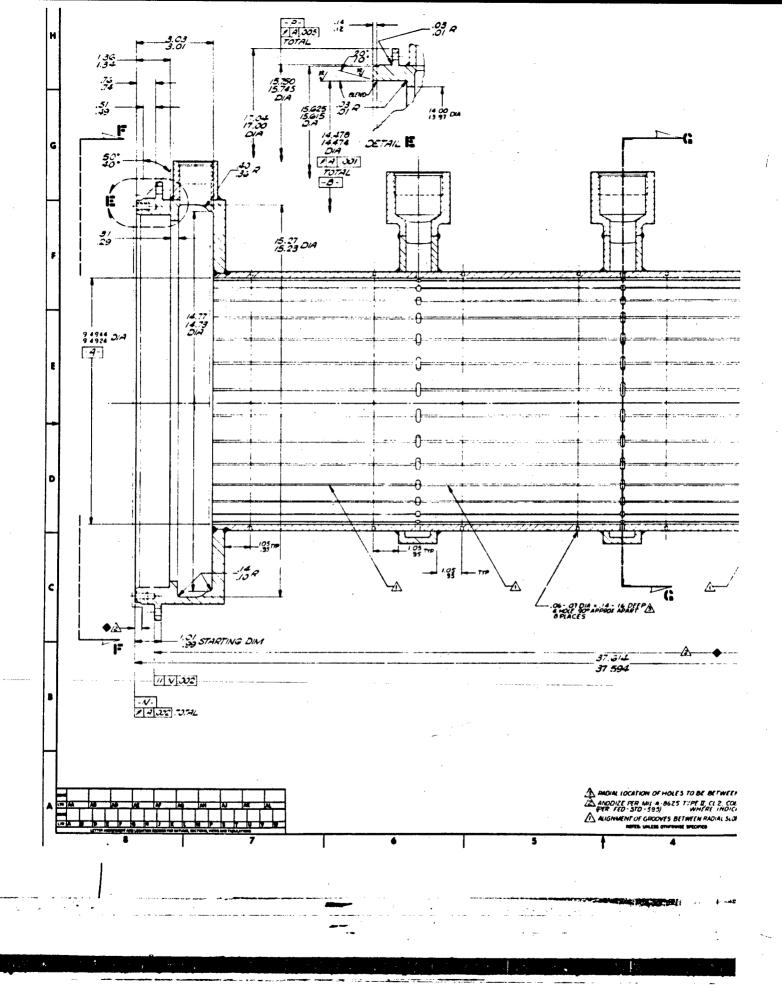


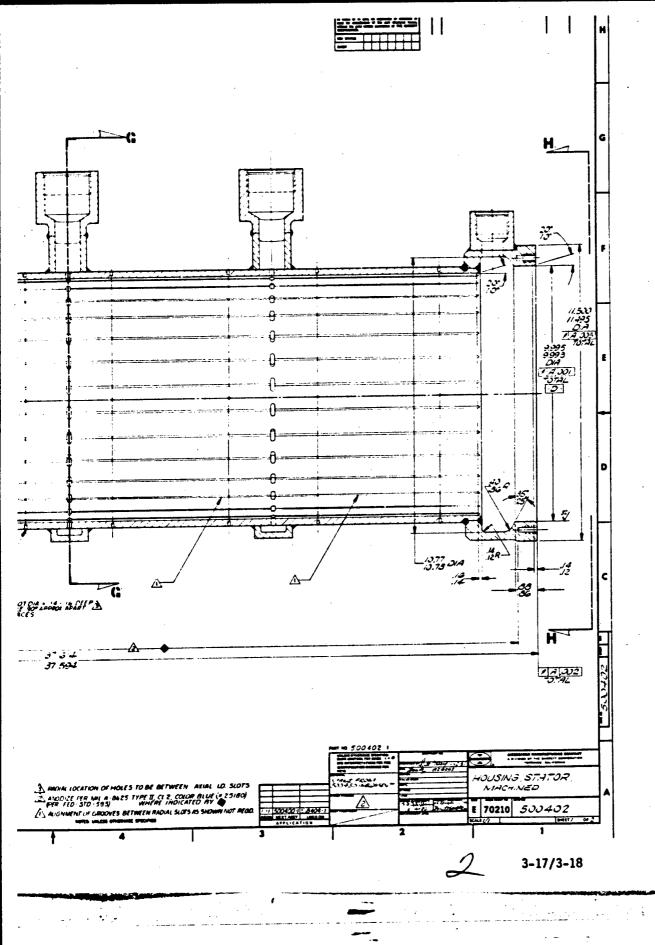


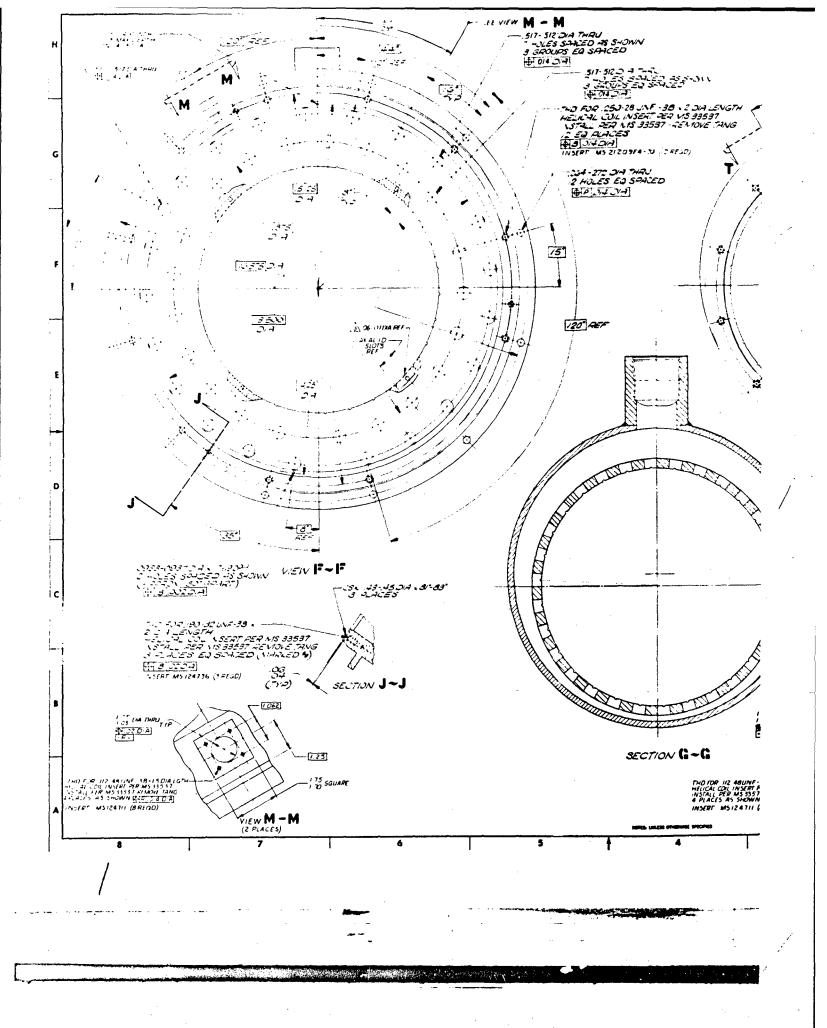


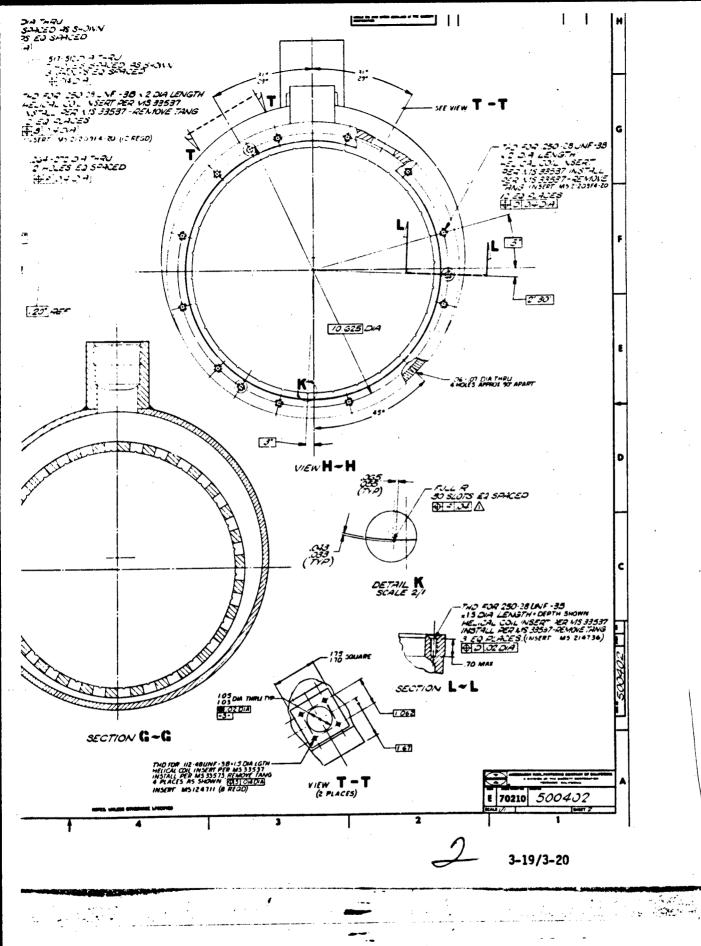


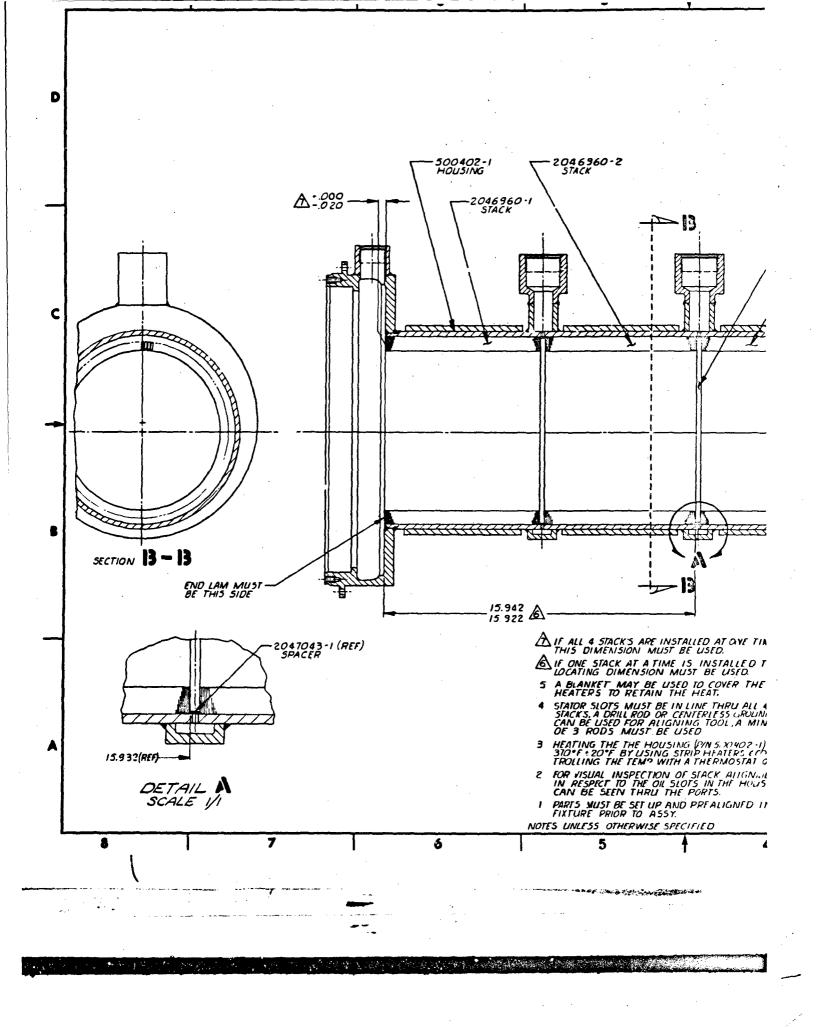


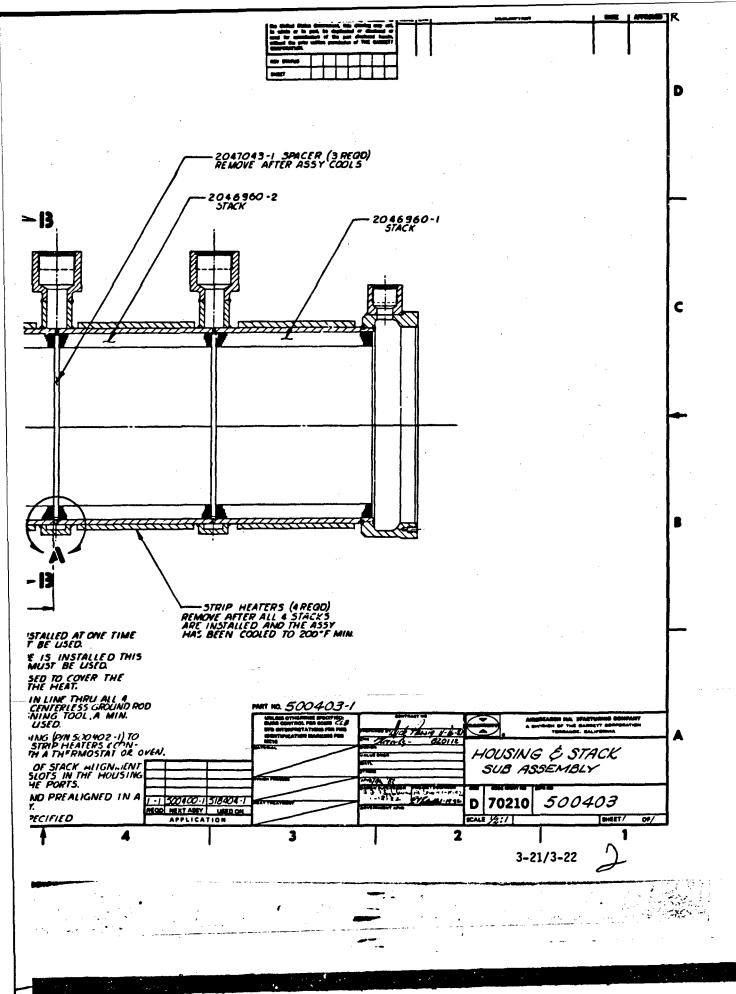


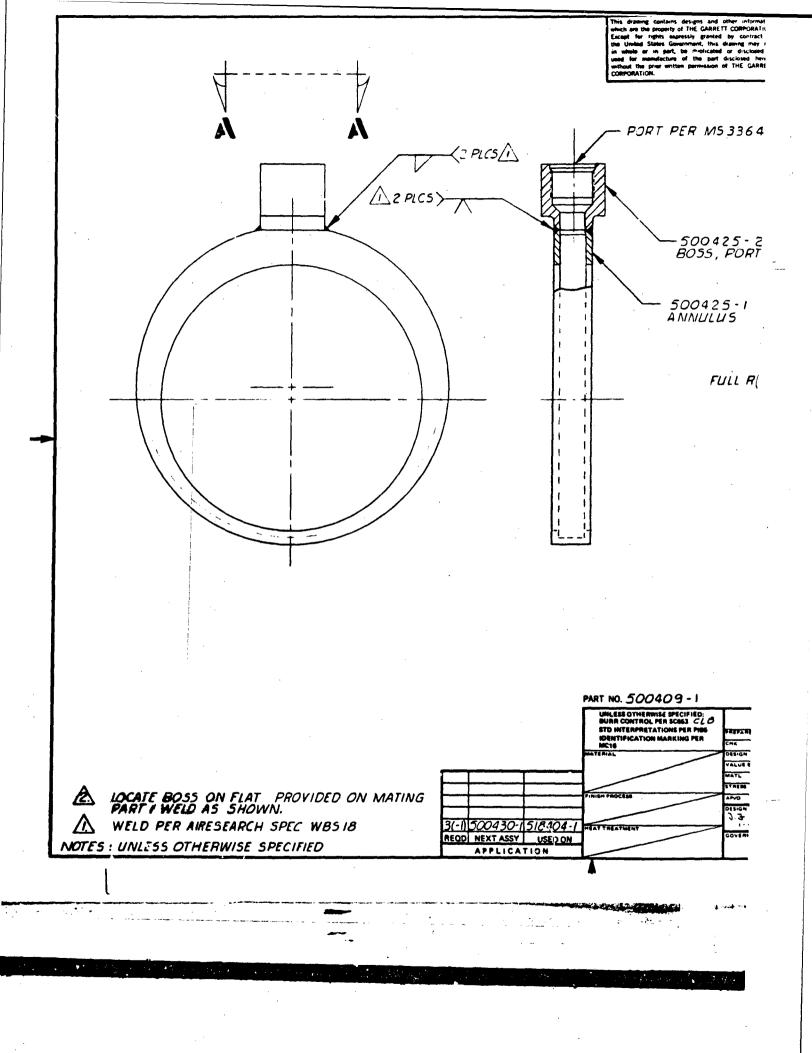


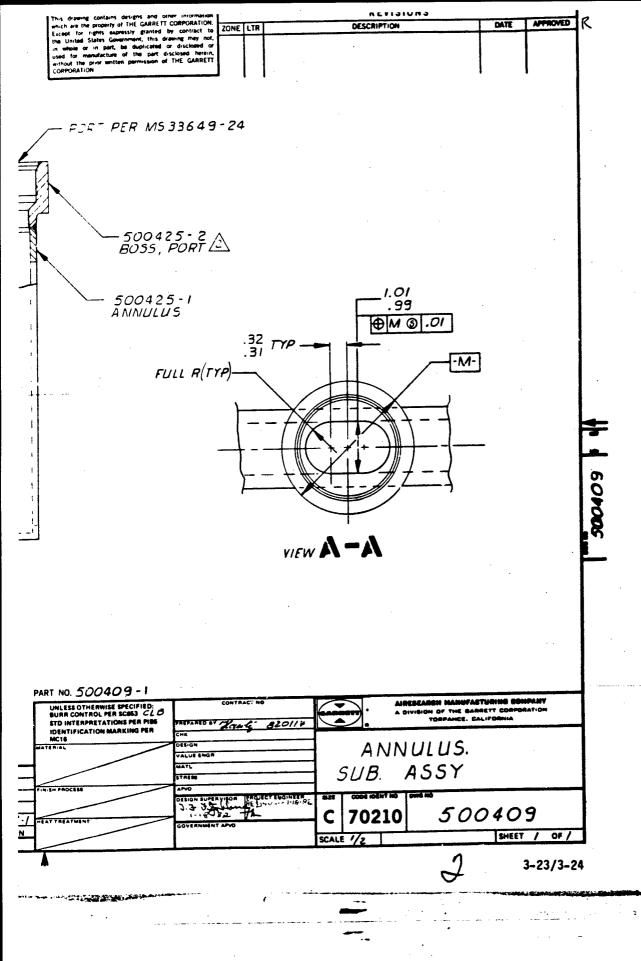






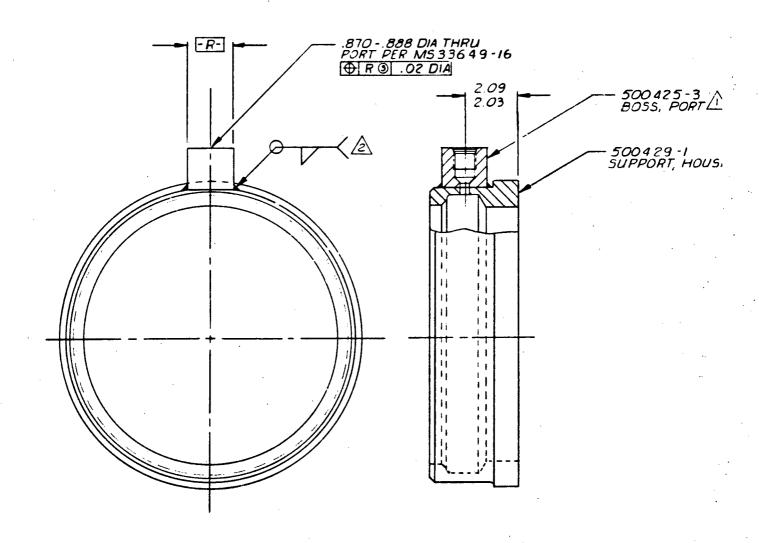


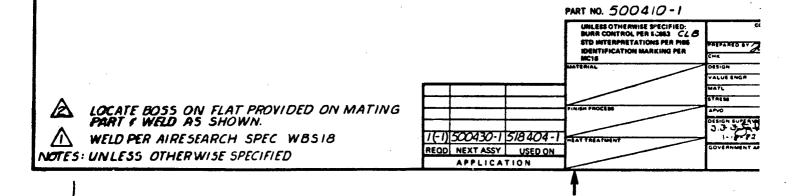


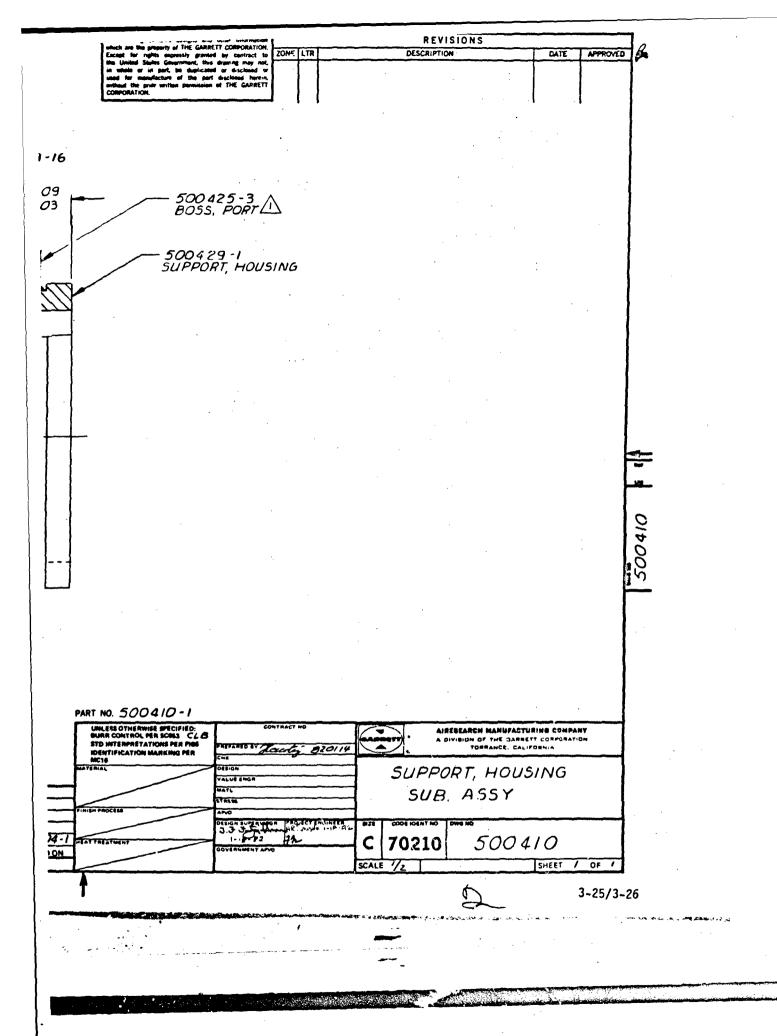


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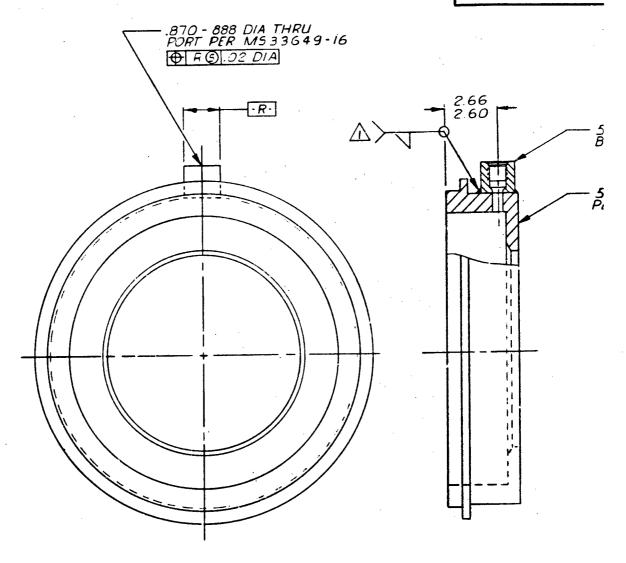
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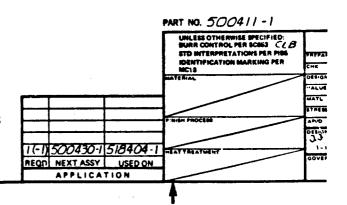


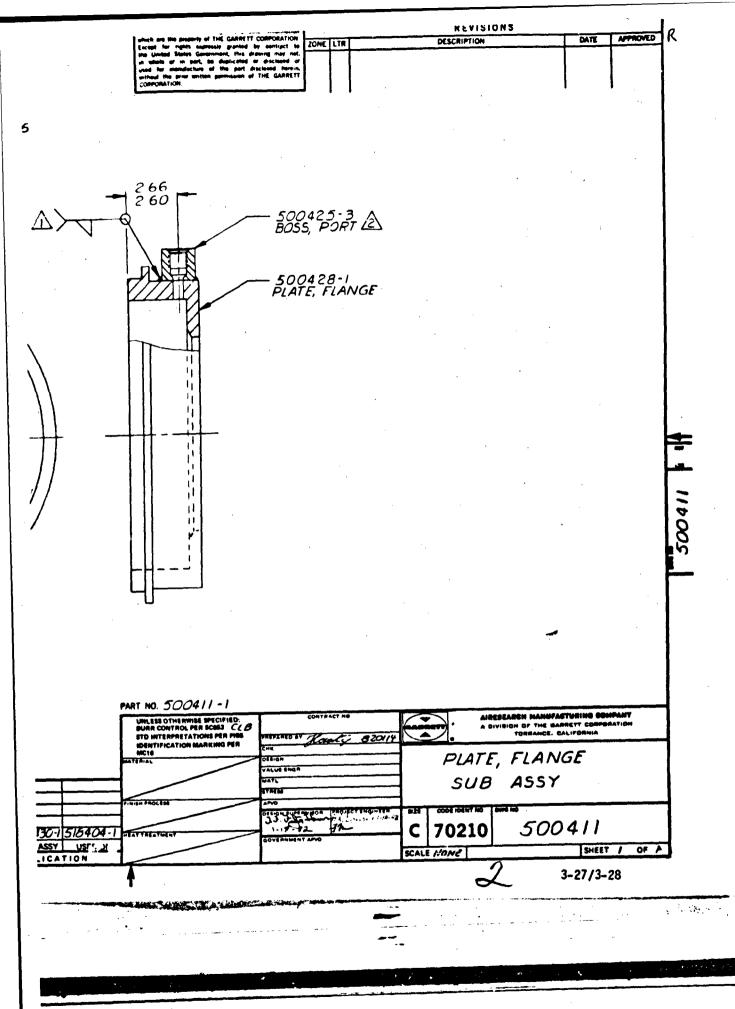


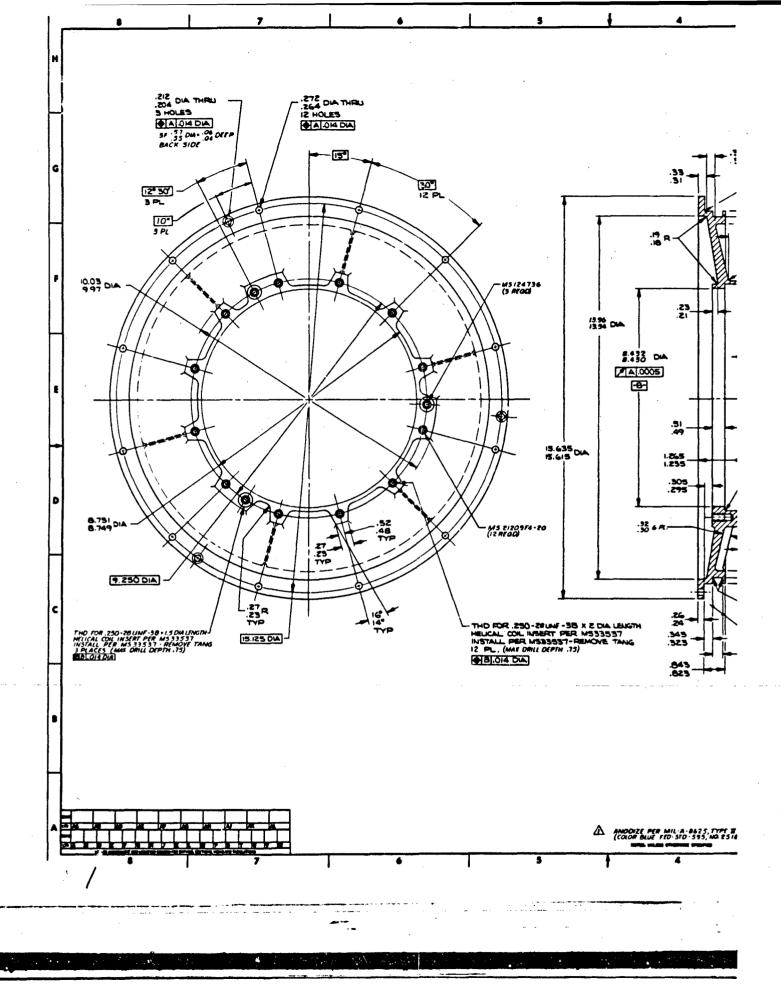
LOCATE BOSS ON FLAT PROVIDED ON MATING PART & WELD AS SHOWN.

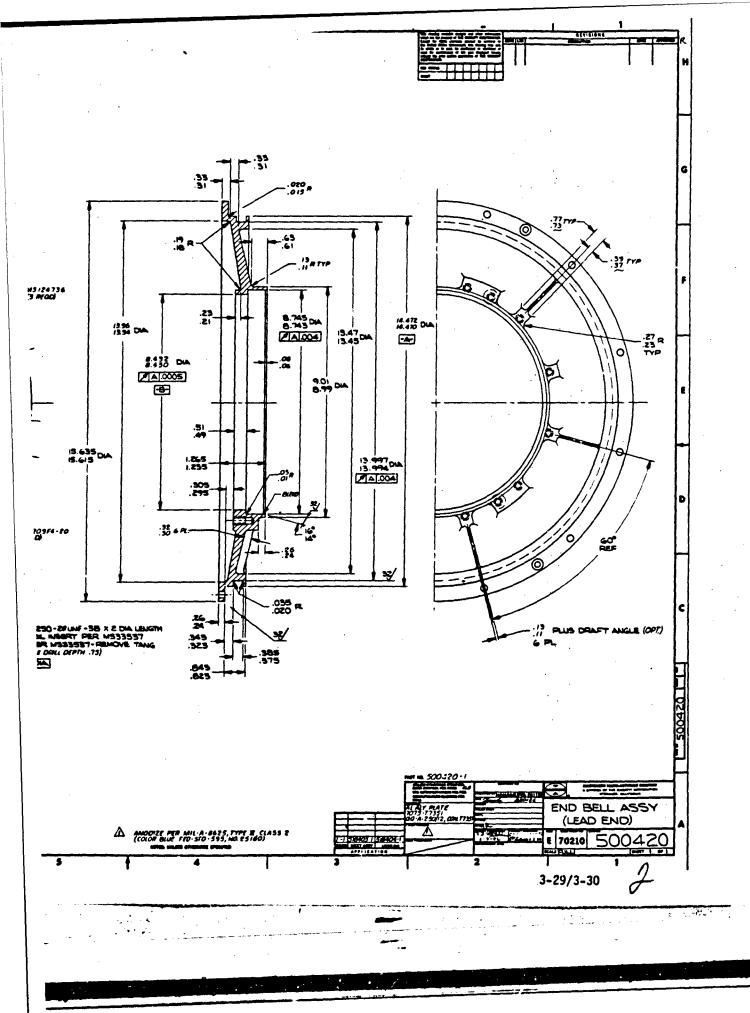
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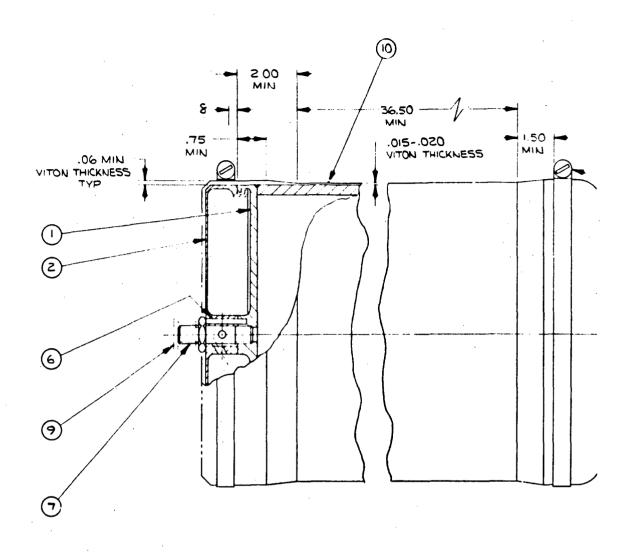
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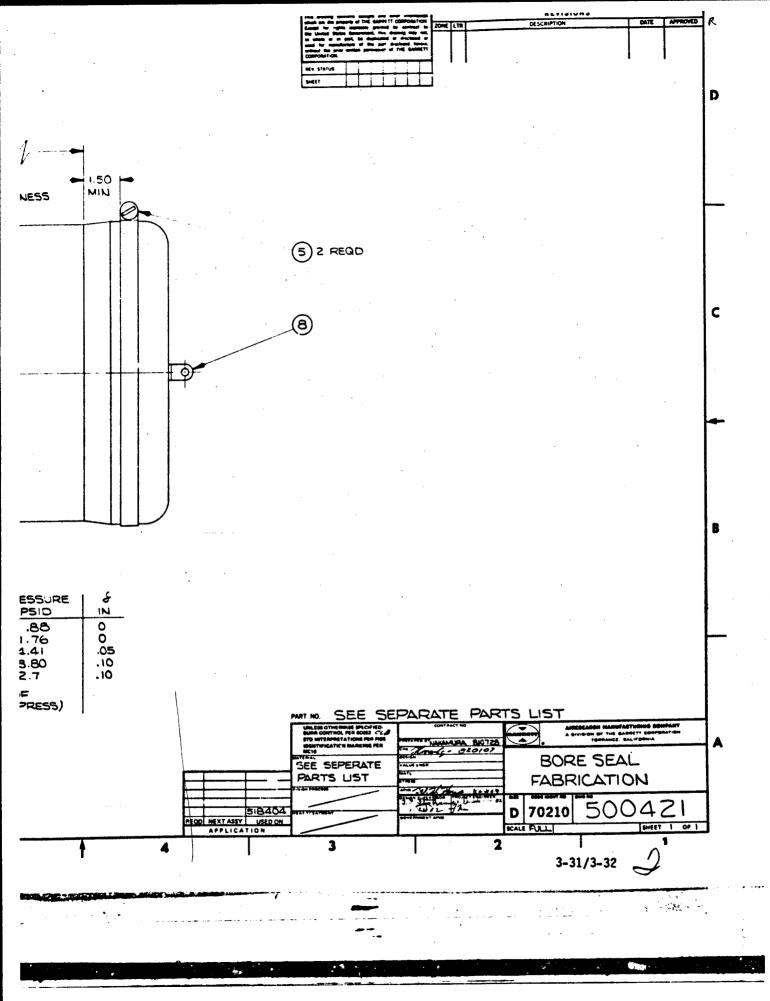


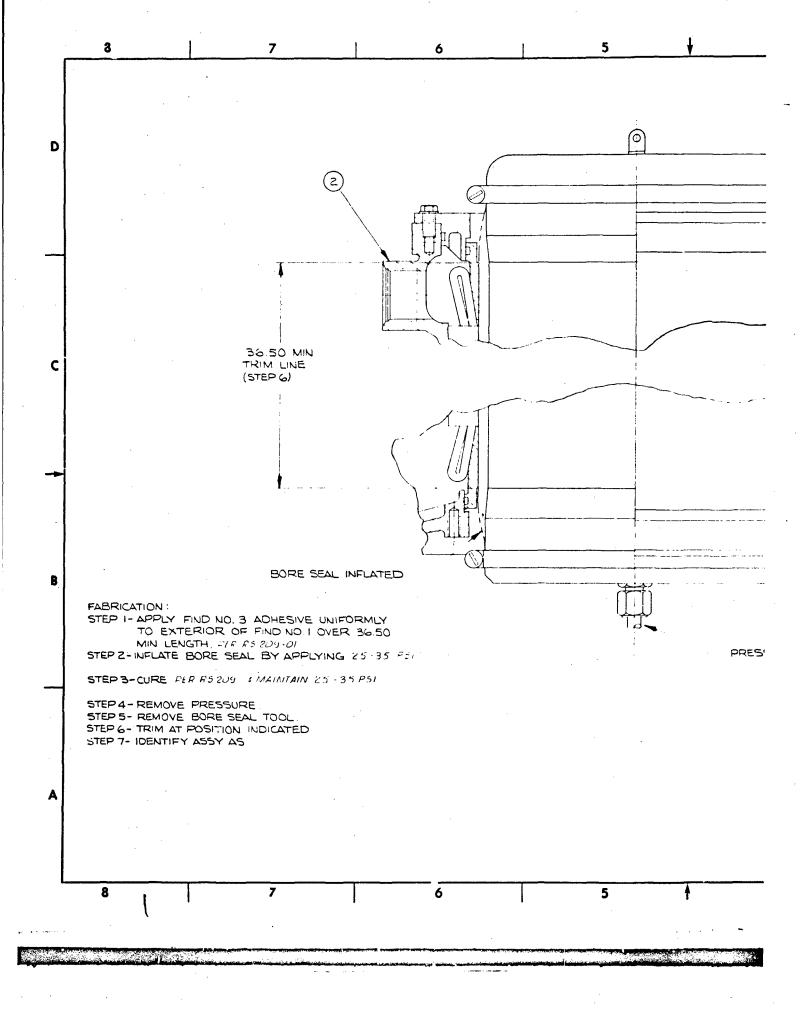
| <i>STEP</i> 1. | ASSEMBLE MACHINED PARTS, FIND NO. 1, 2, 6, 7,8 19 (OMIT CLAMPS) AS SHOWN. |
|----------------|---|
| STEP 2. | SPRAY ENTIRE ASSY WITH FIND NO. 11, LET DRY F BUFF LIGHTLY. |
| STEP 3. | DIP ASSEMBLY IN FIND NO. 10 TO OPTAIN BUILD UP AS SHOW |
| 51EP 4. | AIR DRY FOR 48 HR. THEN STEP CURE STARTING AT 150°F IN INCREMENTS OF 50°F PER HR. TO 300°F. TOTAL CURING TIME 4 HR. |
| STEP 5. | ASSEMBLE CLAMP FIND NO.5 AS SHOWN. |
| 51EP 6. | REMOVE FIND NO. 9. |
| 51EP 7. | PRESSURIZE INTERIOR TO TBD PSI TO SEPARATE BORE SEAL AT BOND LINE. (SEE DEFLECTION PRESSURE SCHEDULE). |
| STEP 8. | REMOVE PRESSURE. |
| | |

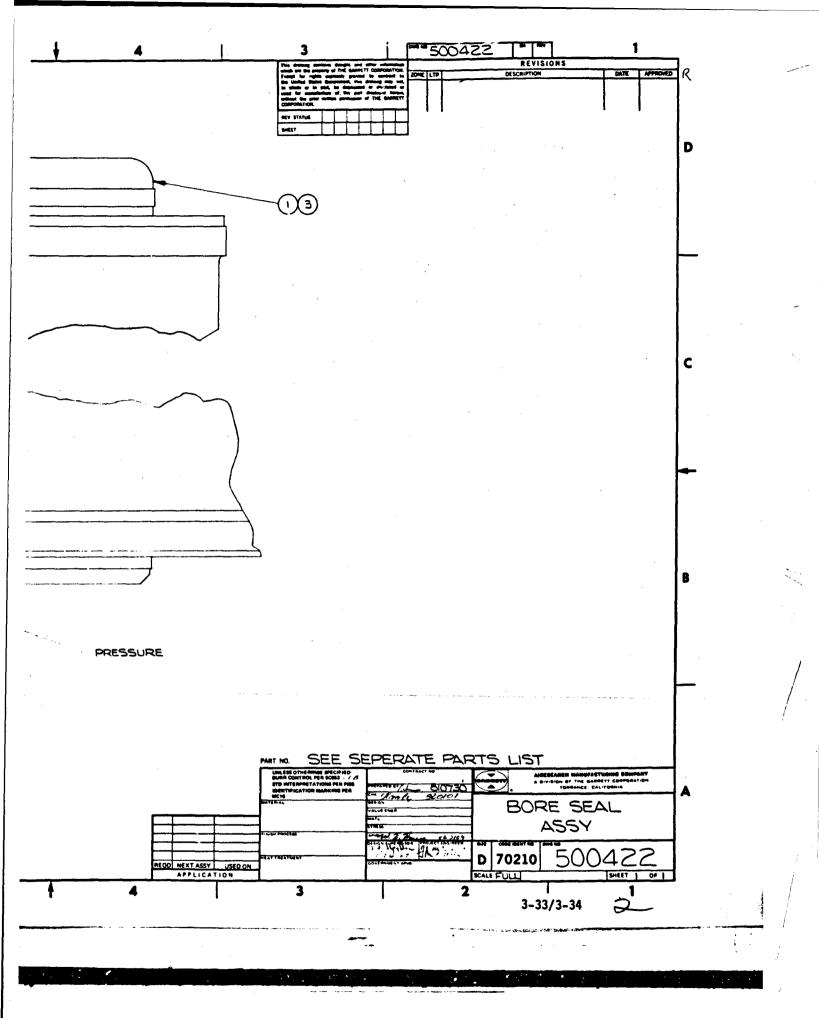
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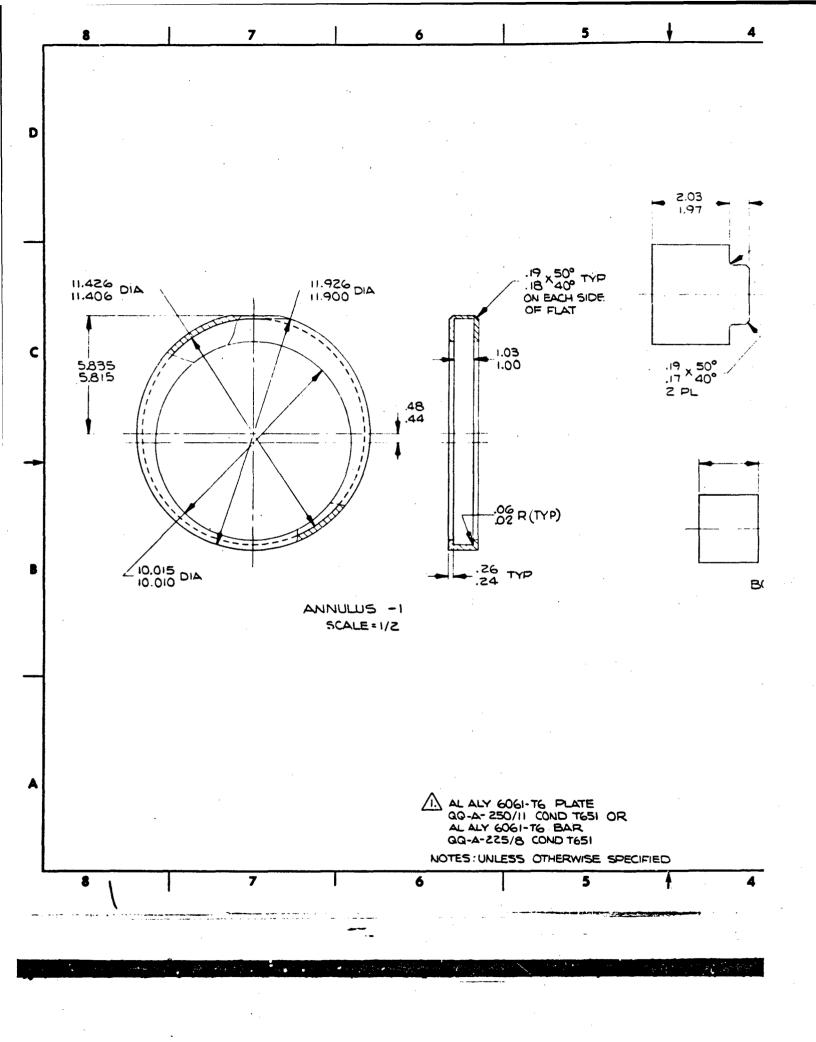
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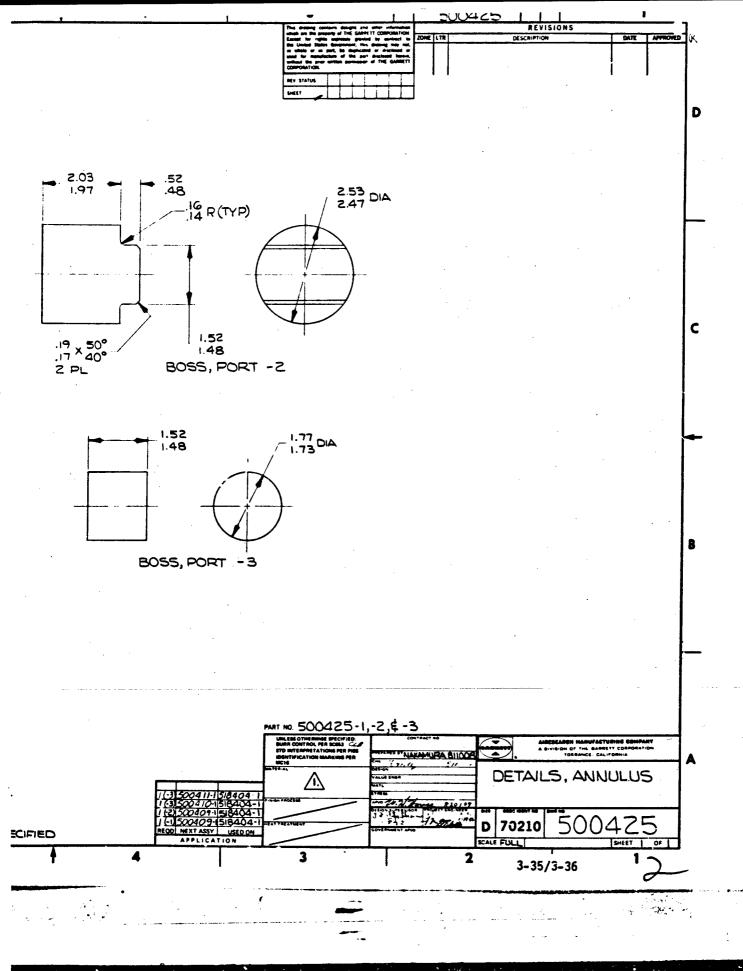
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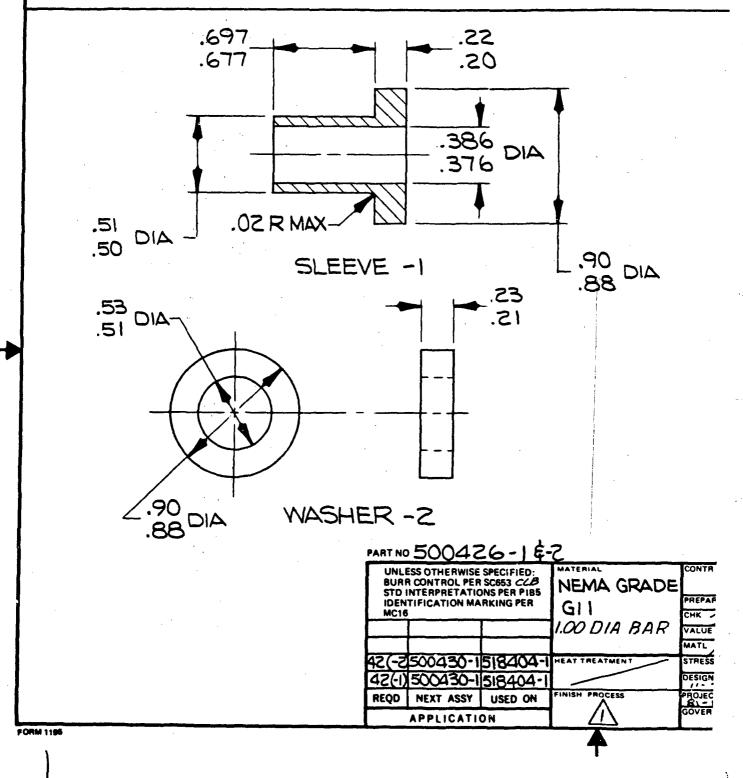






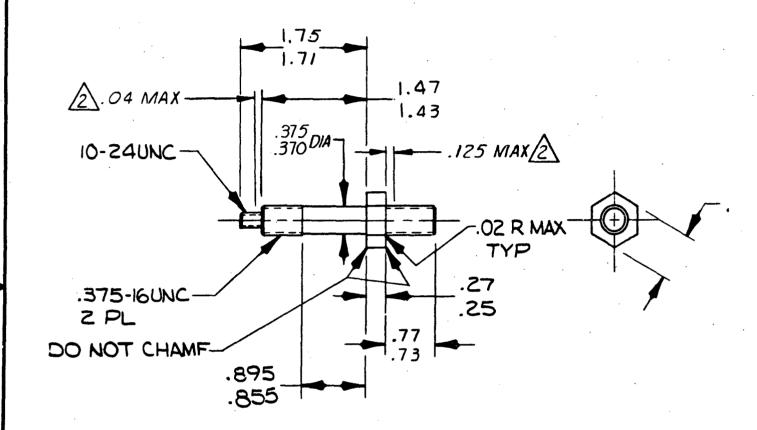


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DWG NO 5004 its expressly granted by contracts to the United States Government, **REVISIONS** t the prior written permission of THE GARRETT CORPORATION. REV DESCRIPTION DATE **APPROVED** SEE E0 820109 NOTE 5 SEALING COAT PER RS13 ALL OVER APPLY 117-011-9001 USING 117-016-9001 ADD ONE DROP OF 3M FC 430 WETTING AGENT TO EACH 100 GRAMS. AFTER DIPPING .001 MAX BUILD UP, IF TOO MUCH BUILD UP CONSULT ENGINEERING. NEMA GRADE AIRESEARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF THE GARRETT CORPORATION PREPARED BYNAKAMURA BIIOOT TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA GII I.OO DIA BAR INSULATOR, TERMINAL PROJECT ENGINEER SIZE INISH PROCESS B 70210 SCALE SHEET 3-37/3-38

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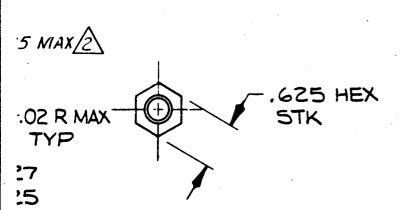
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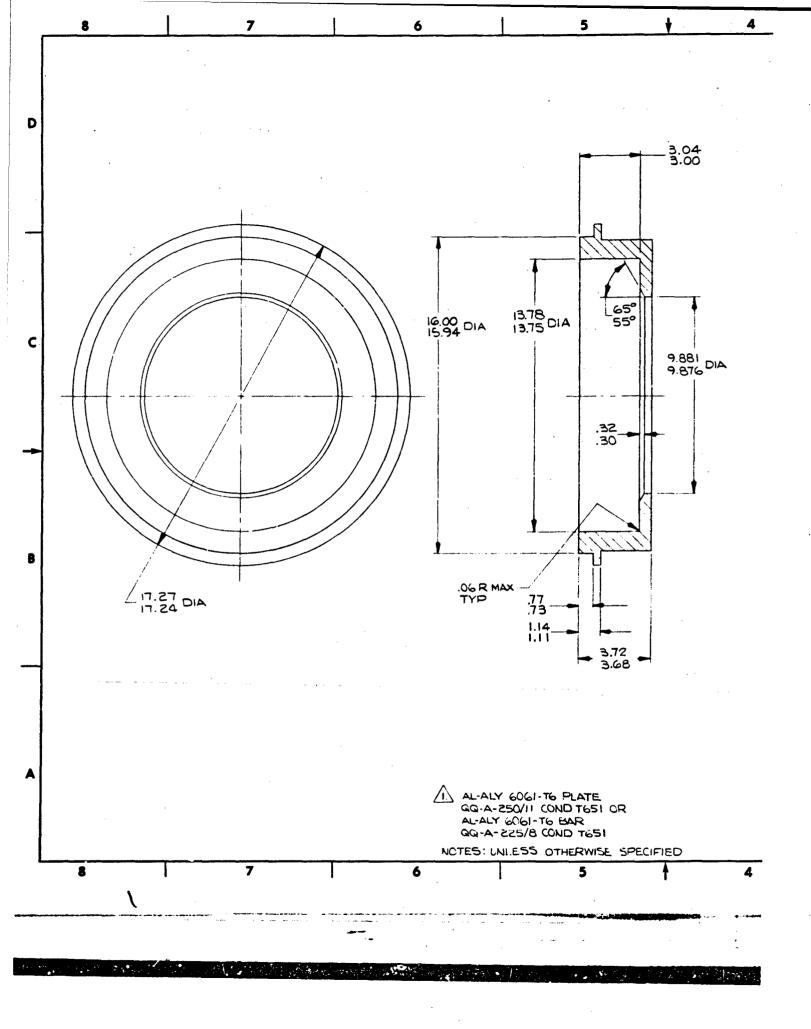
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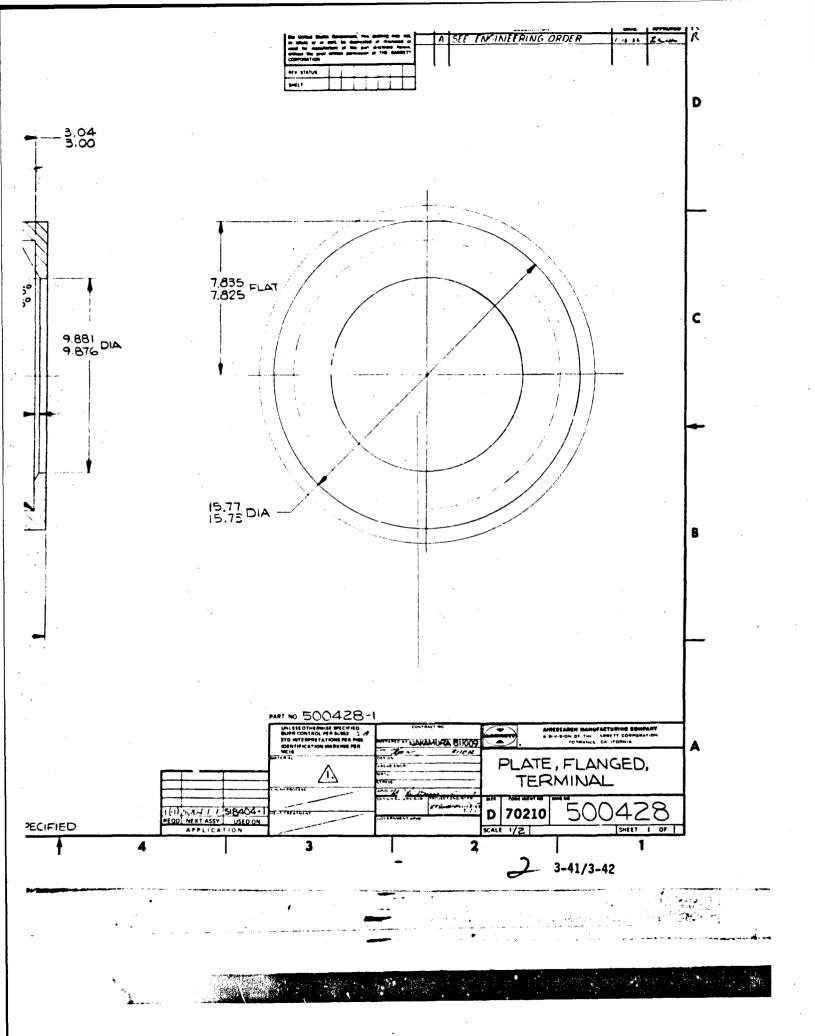
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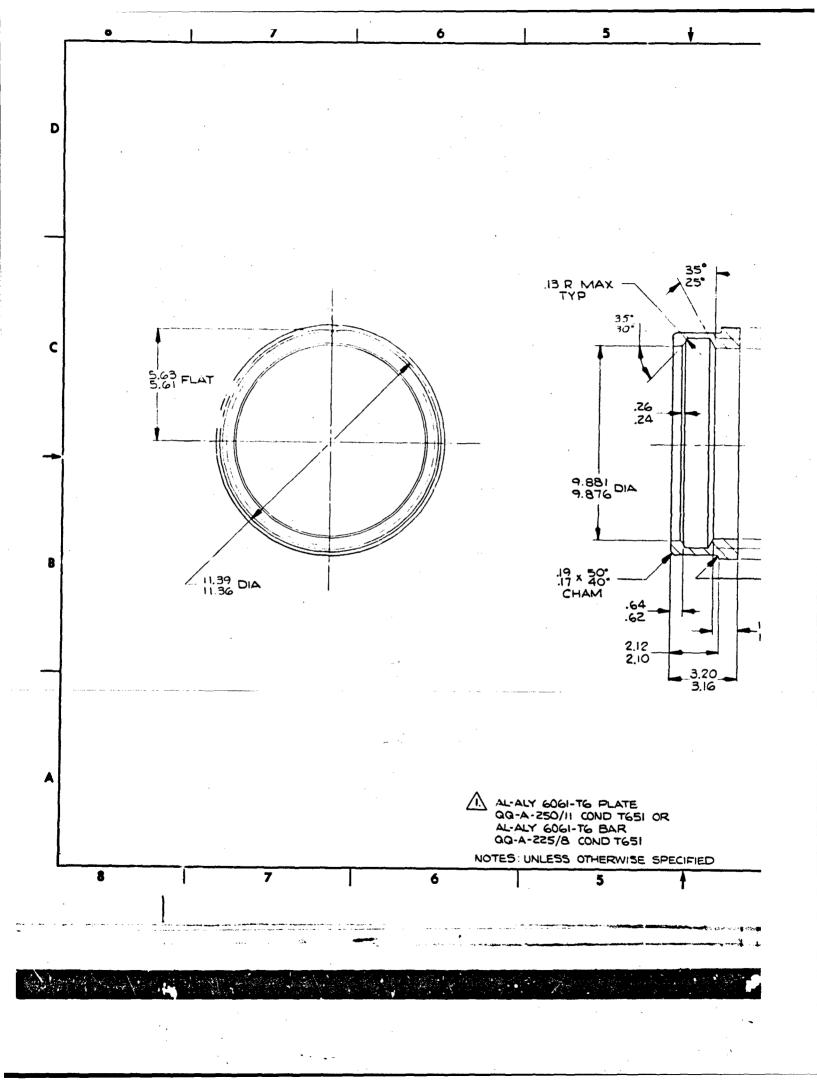


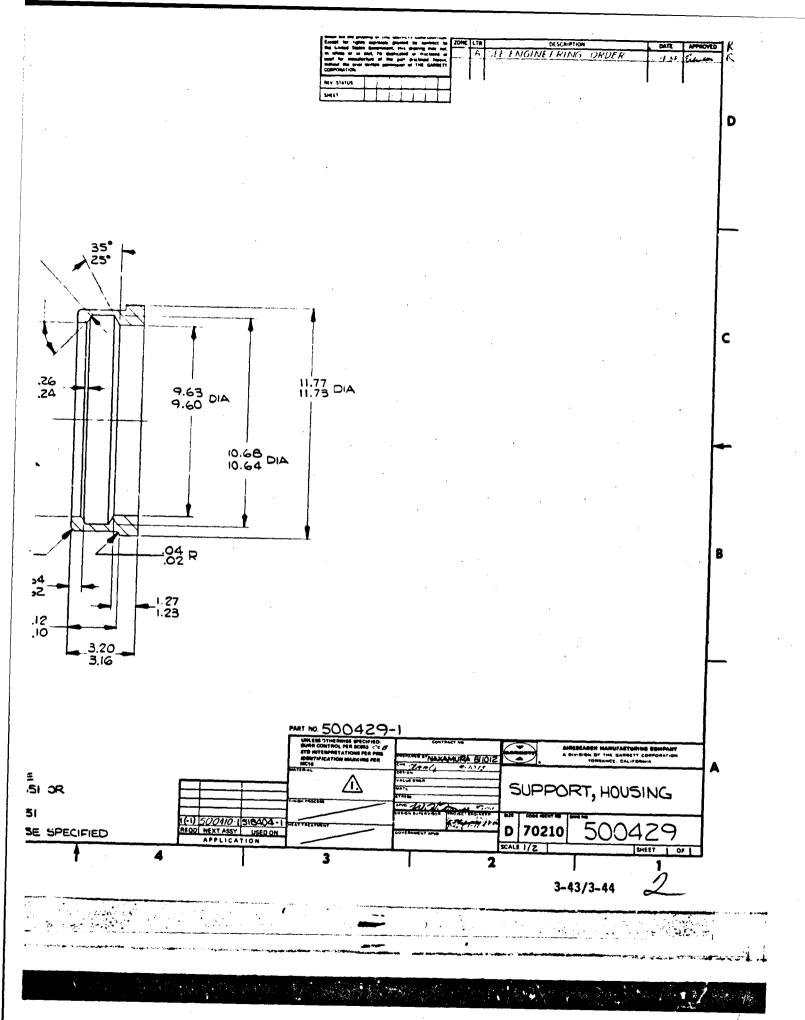
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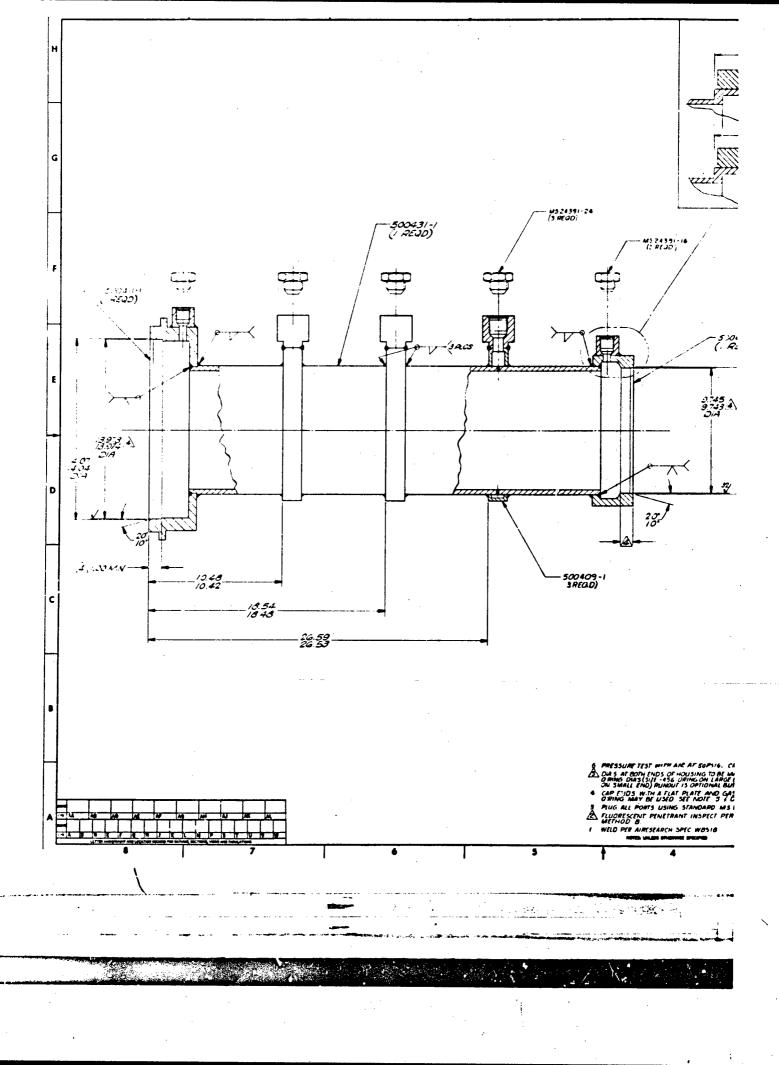
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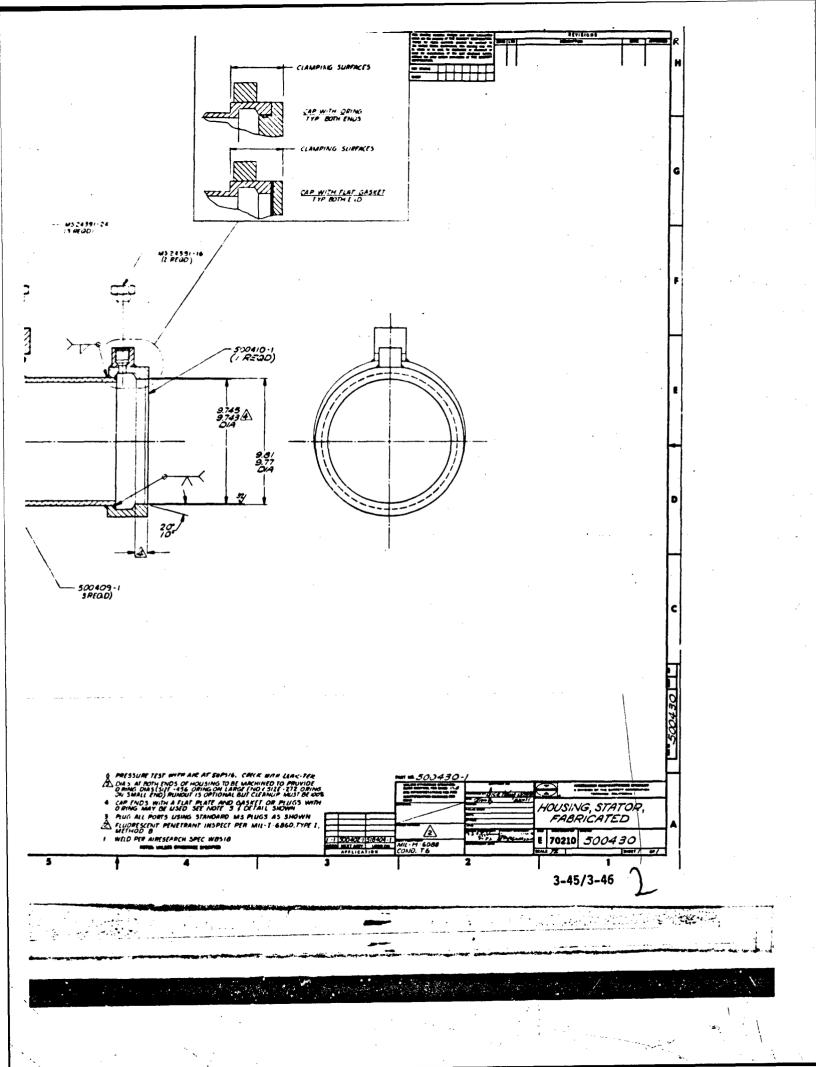


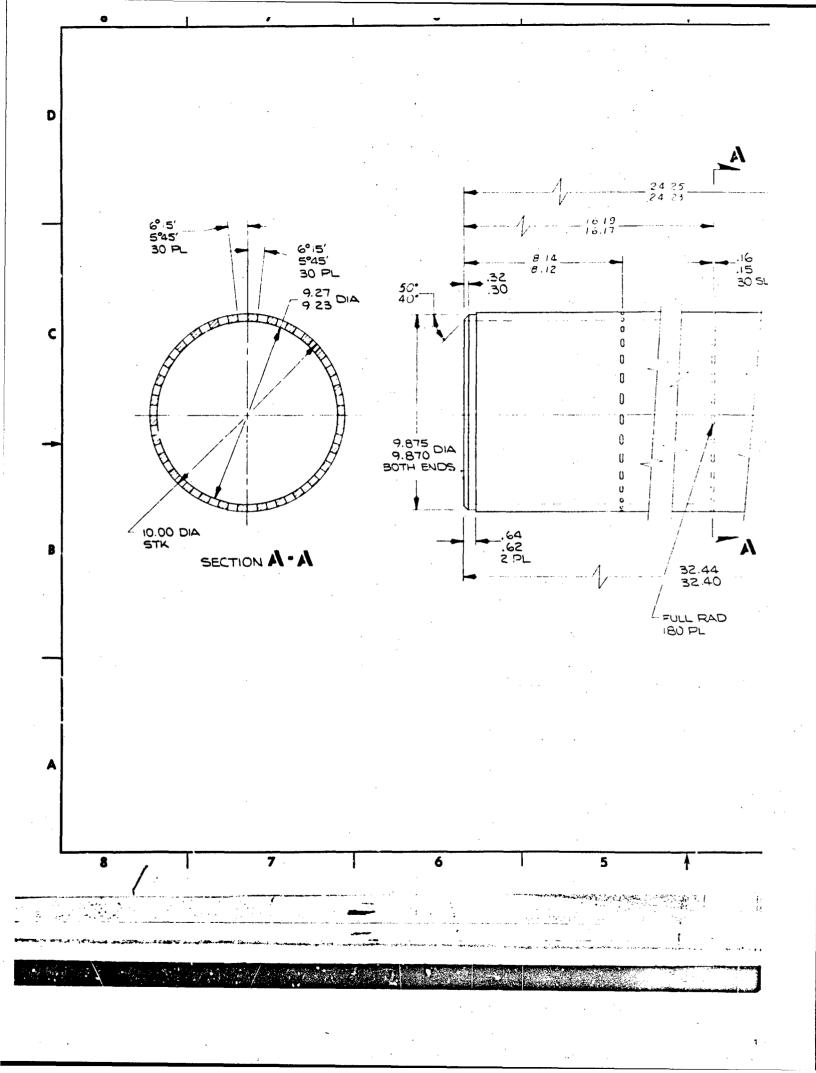


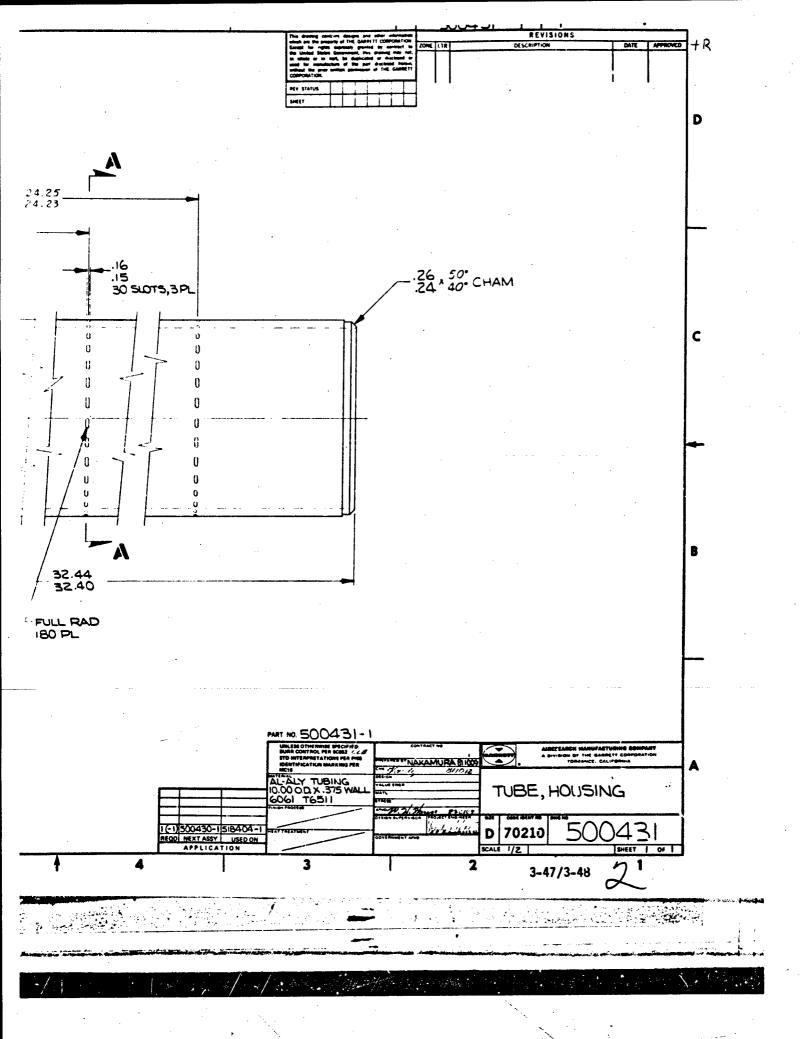


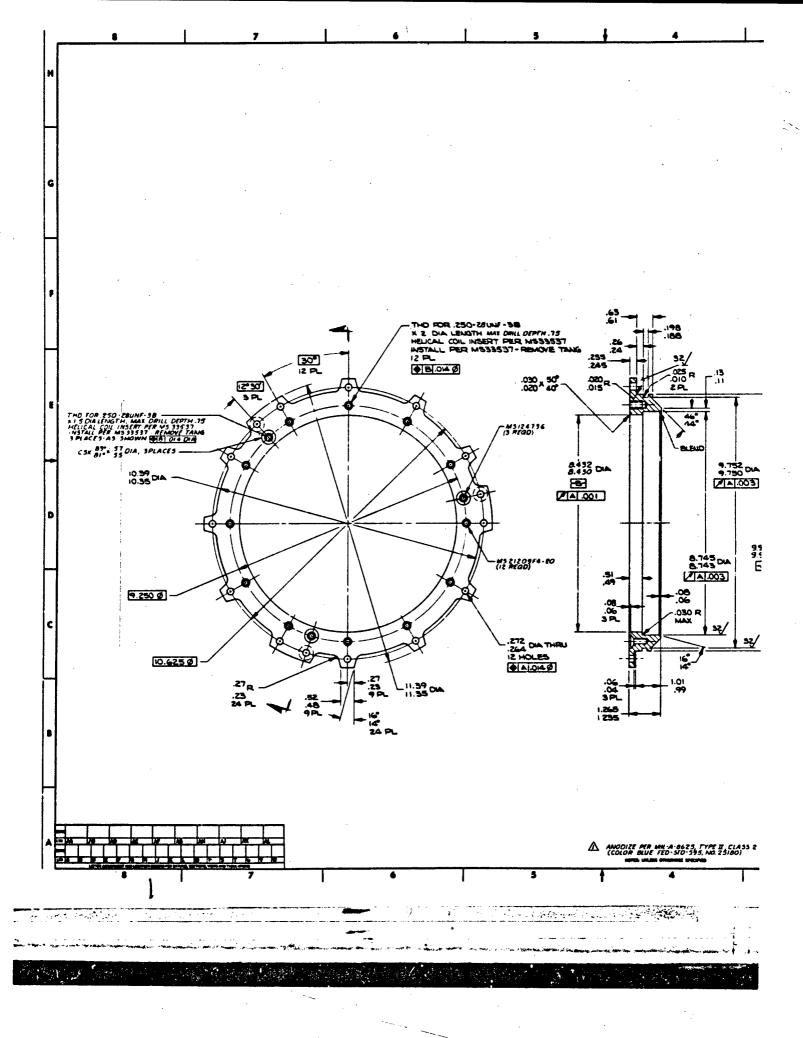


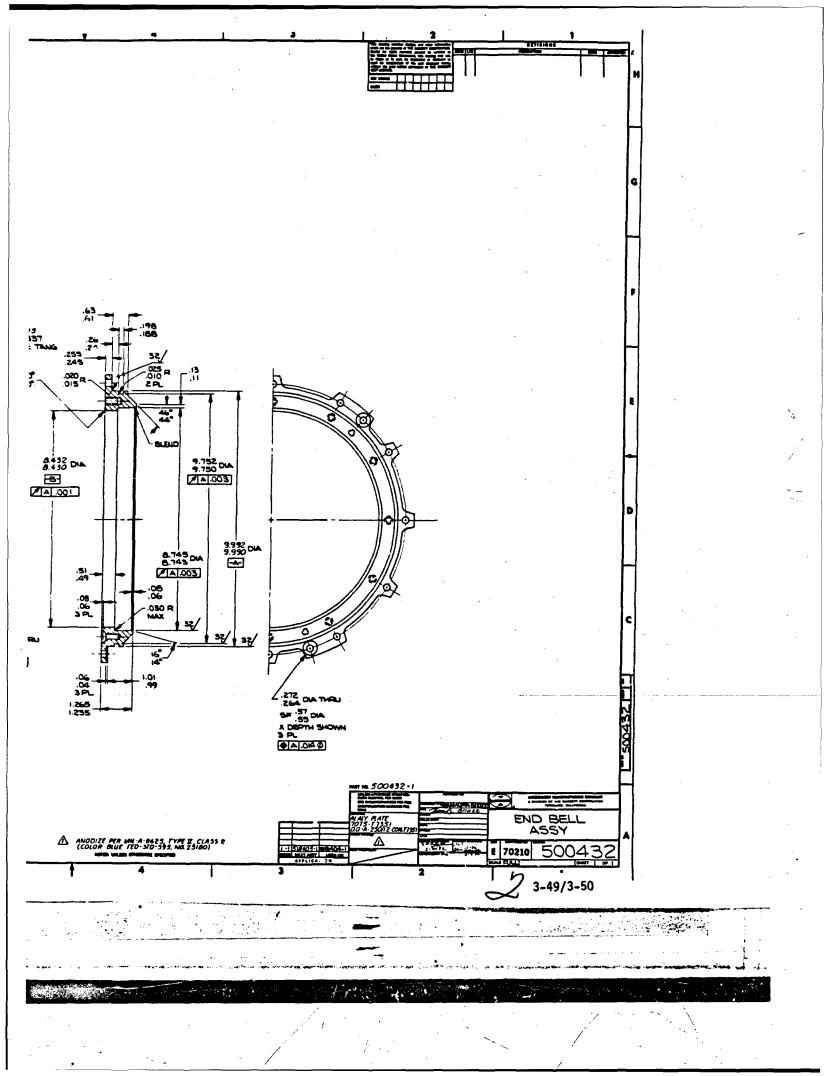


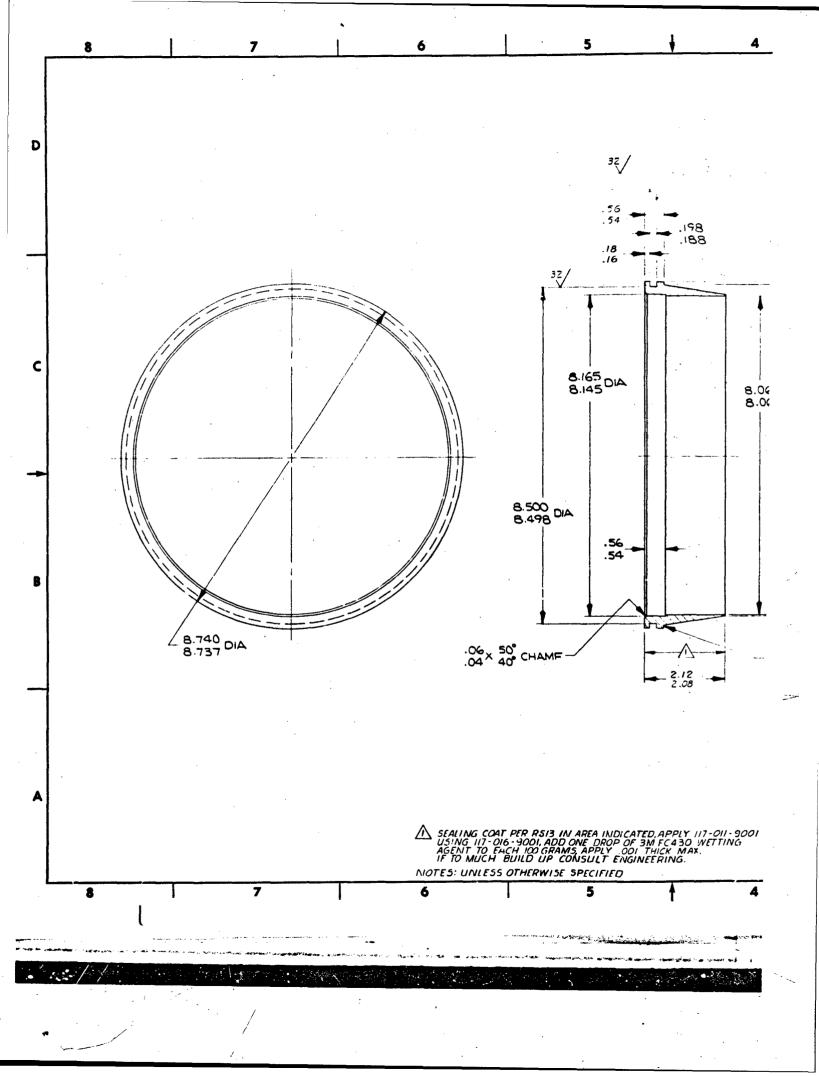


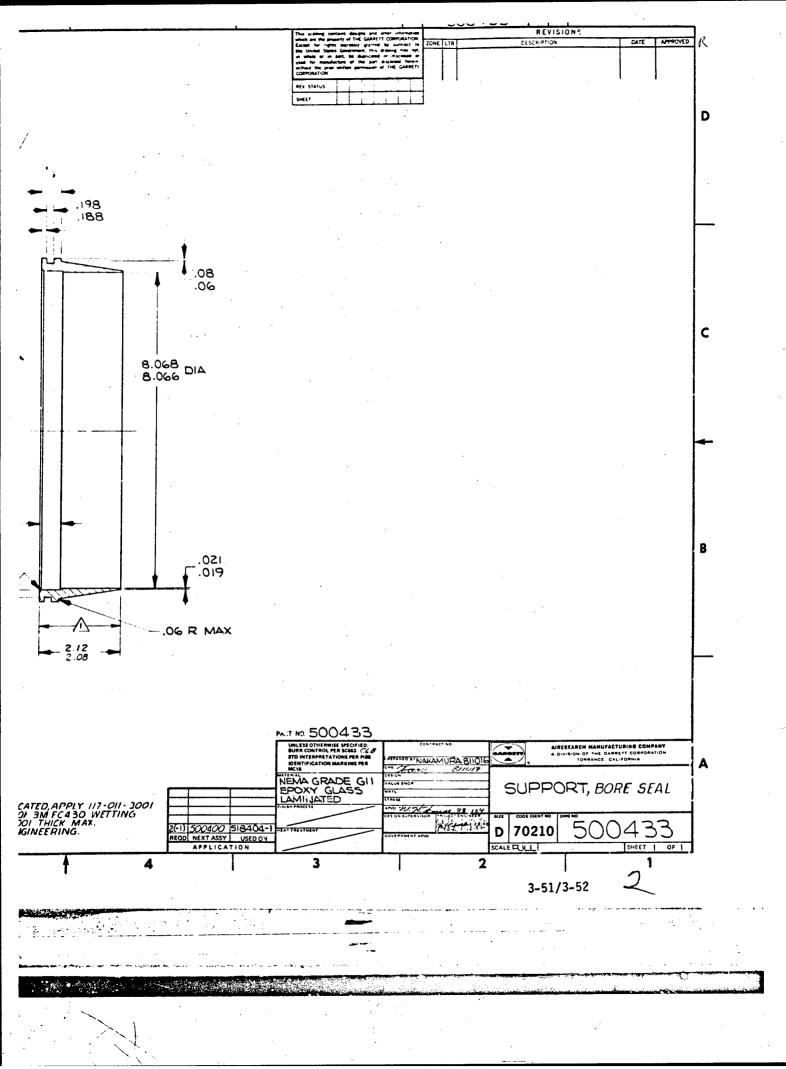


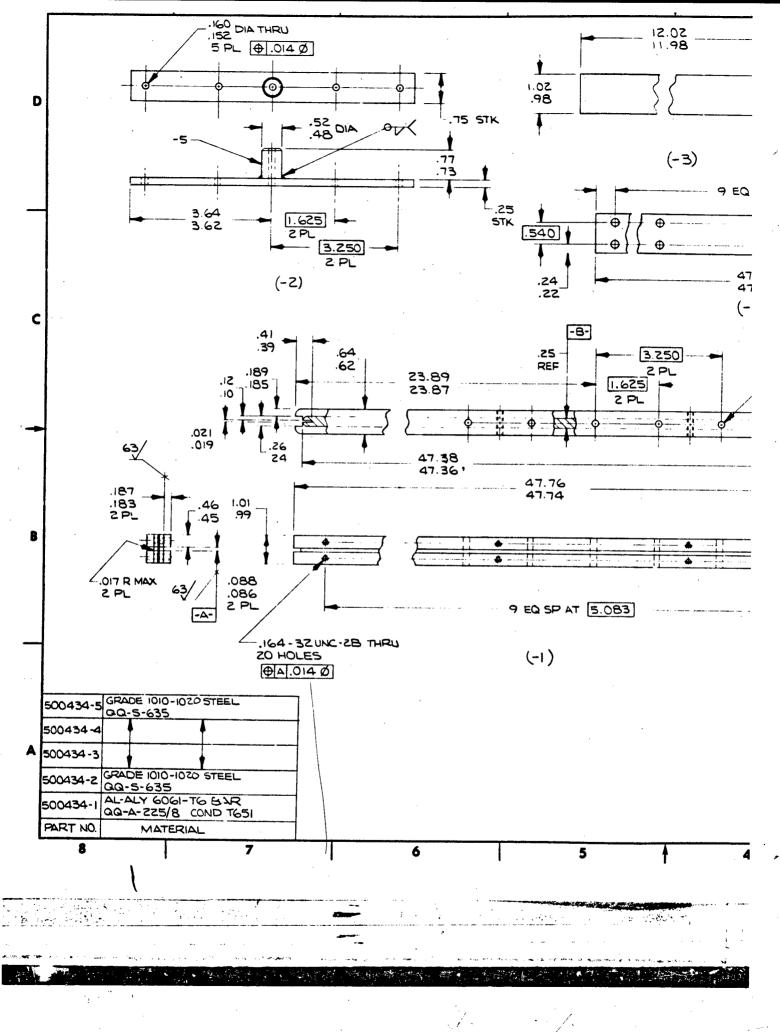




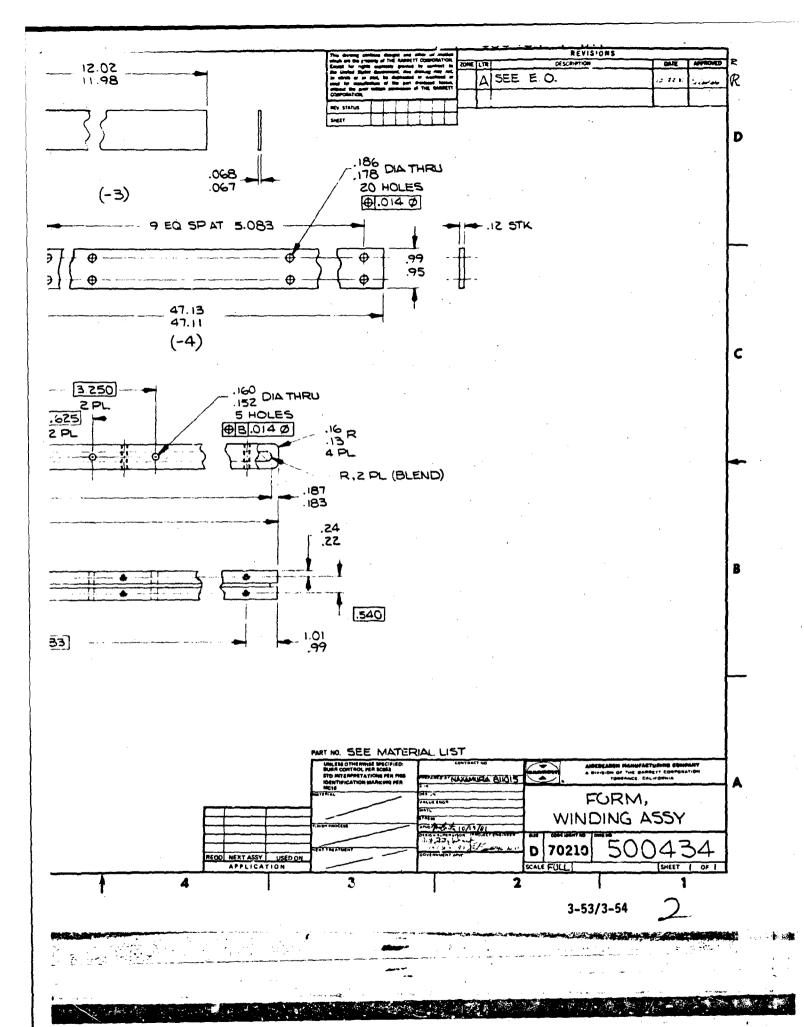


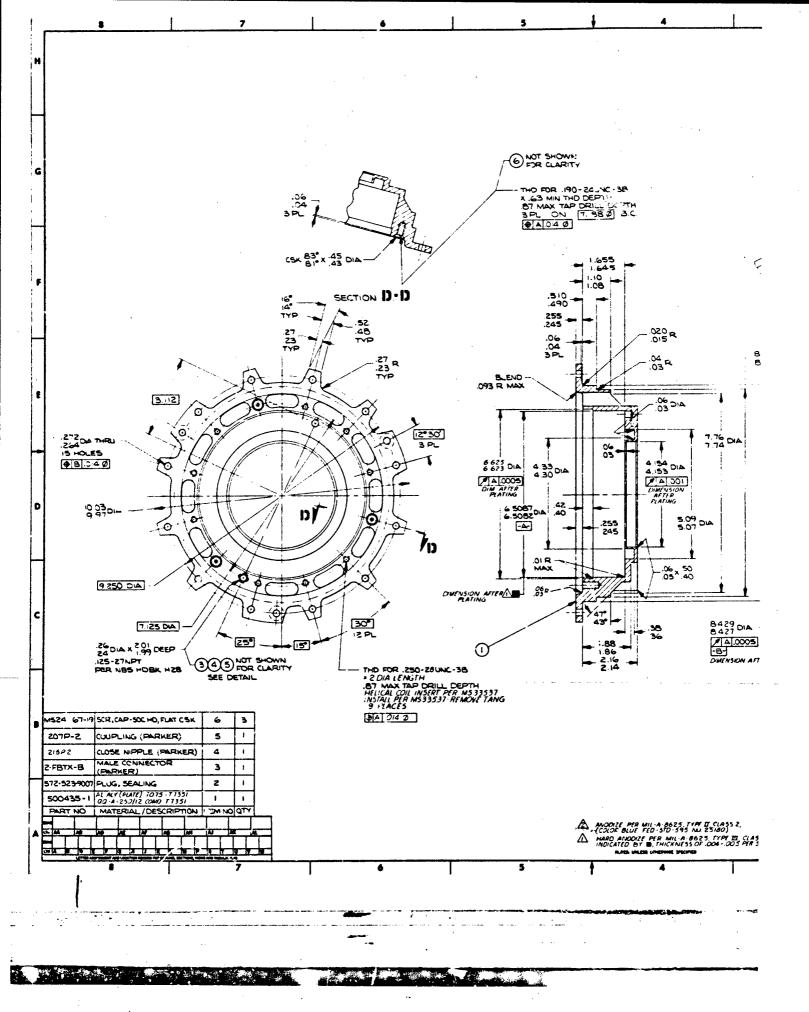


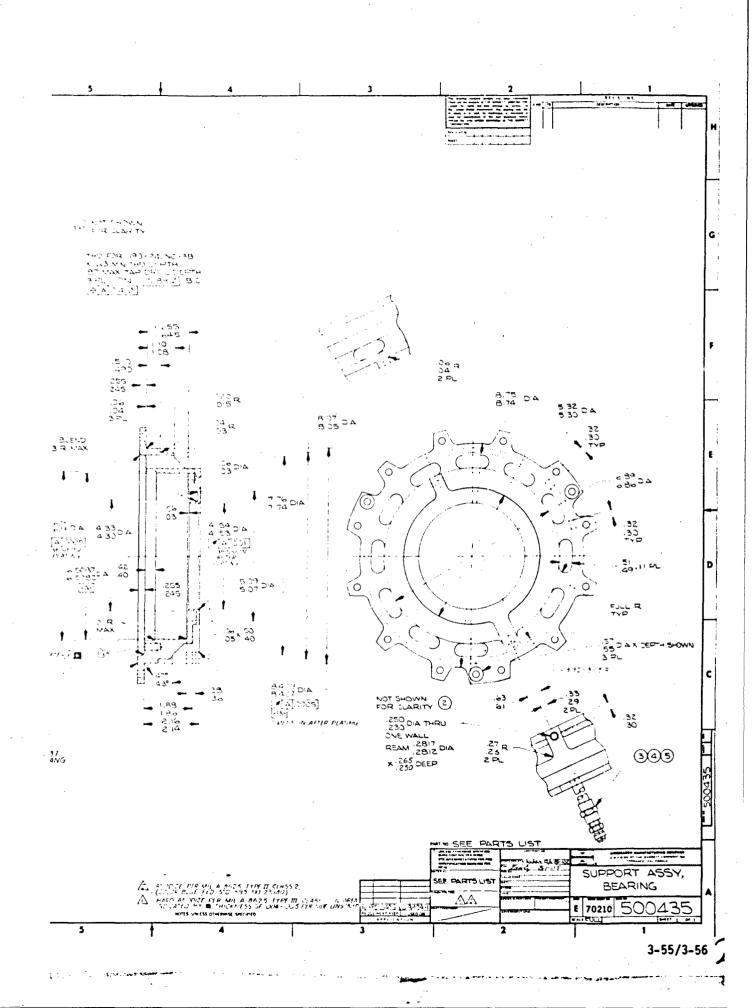




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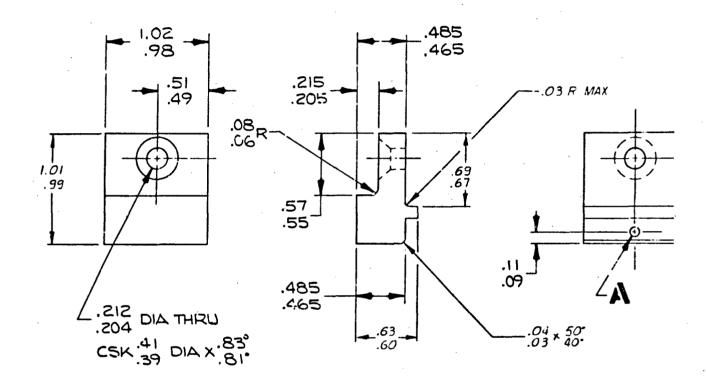


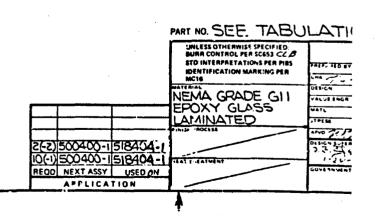




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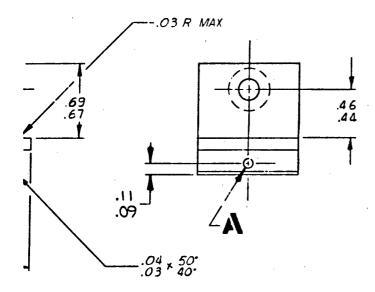
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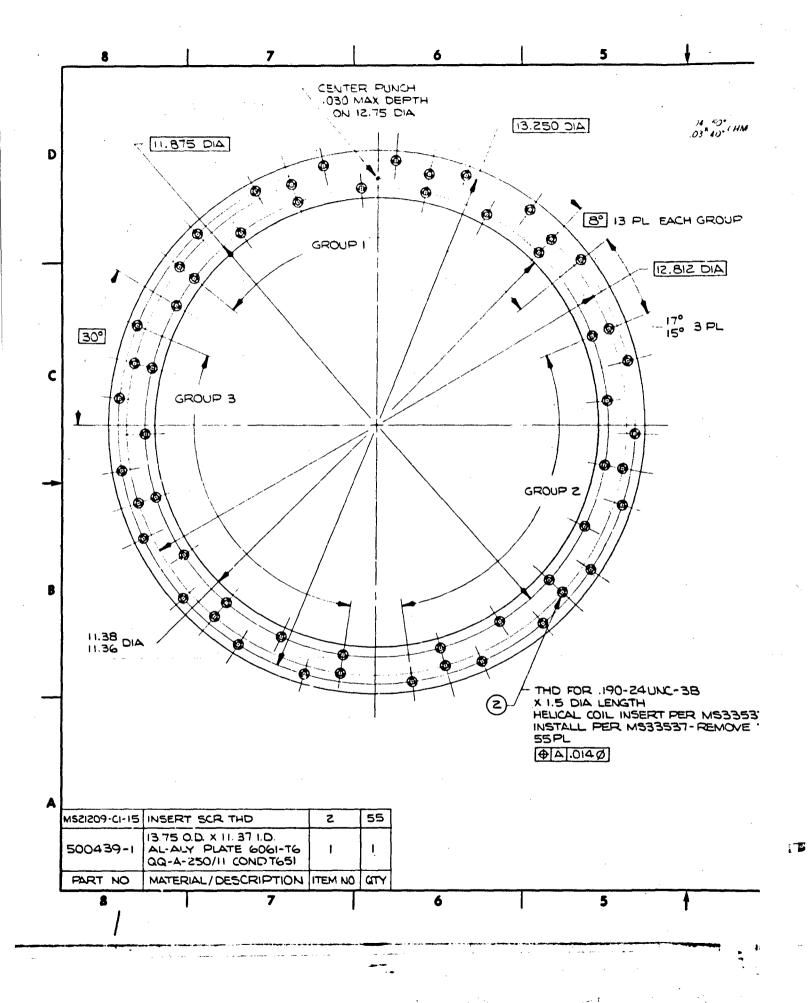
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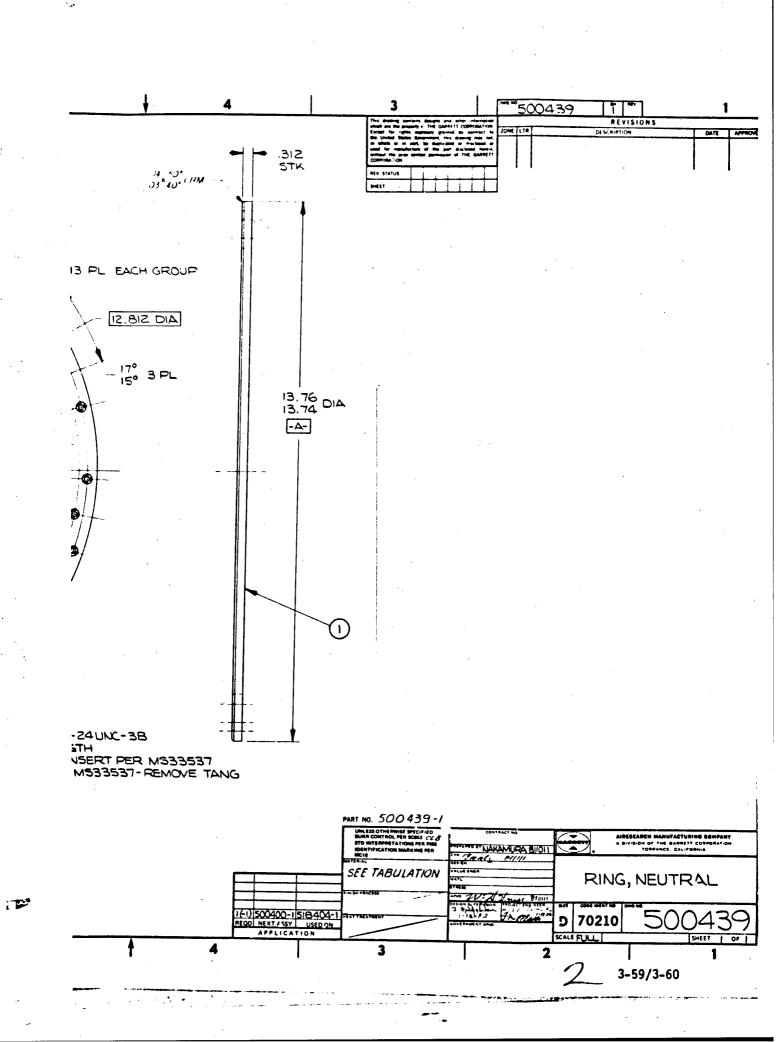
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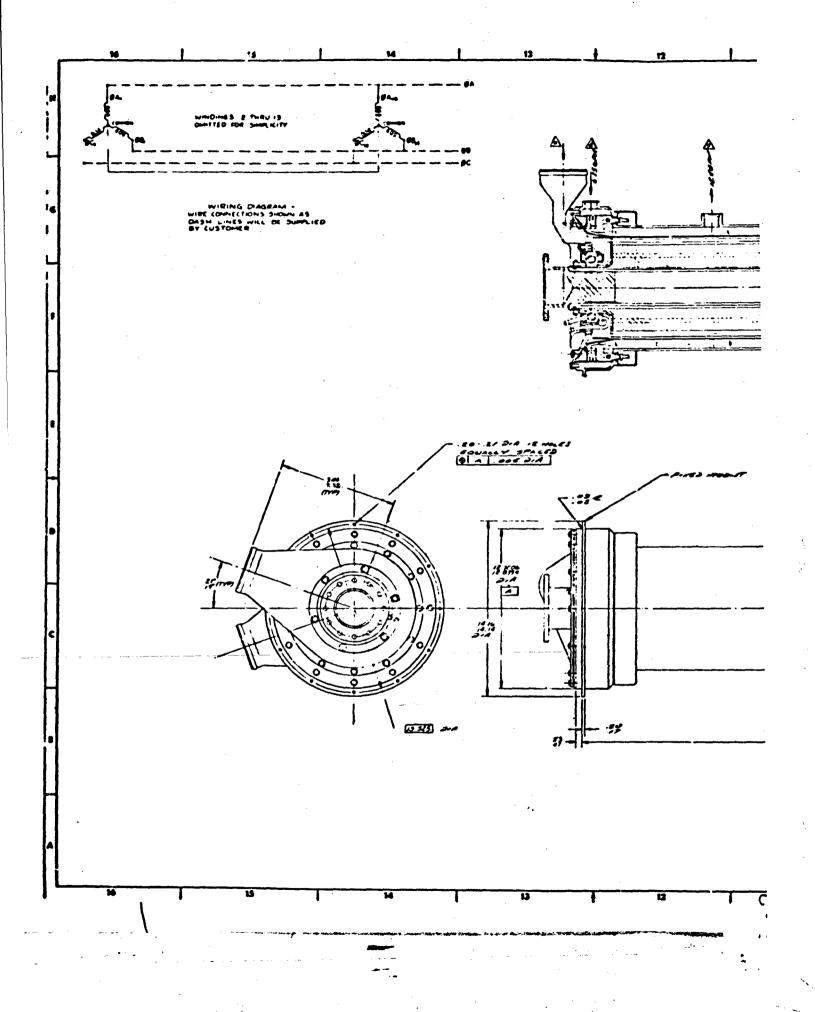
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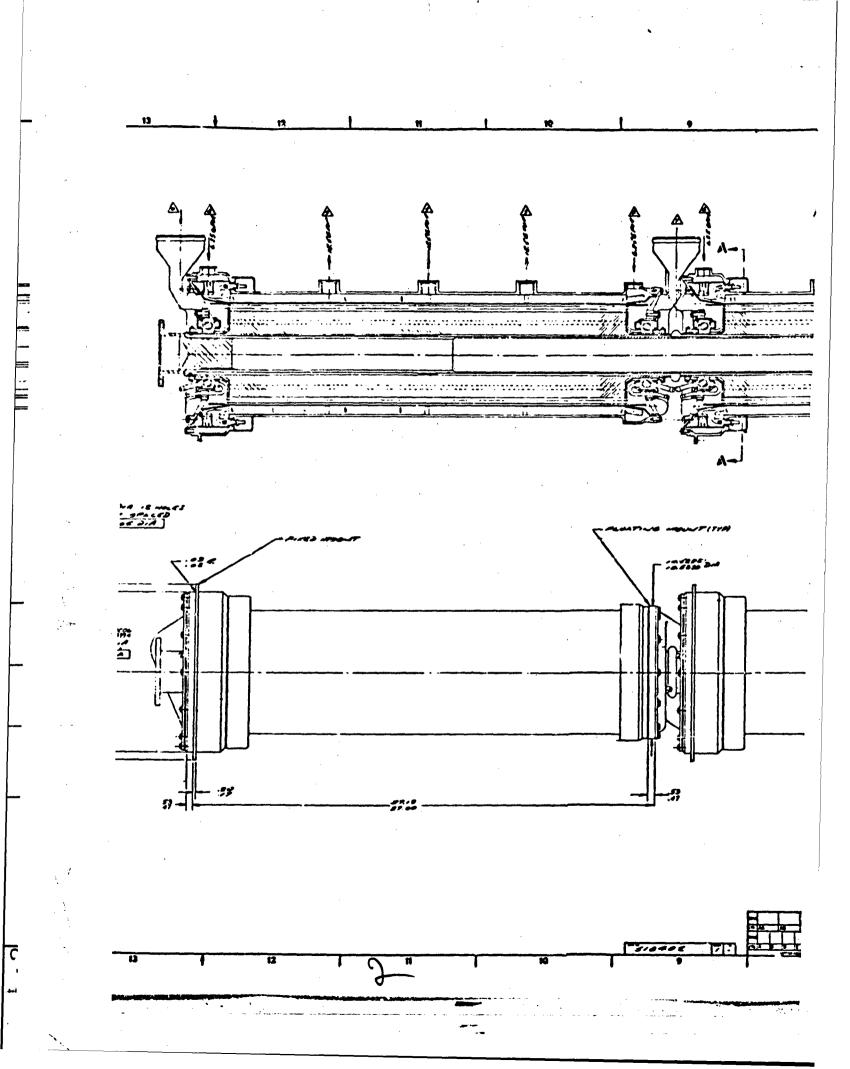
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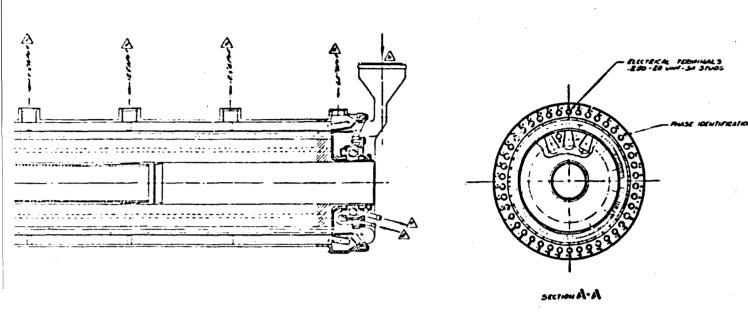
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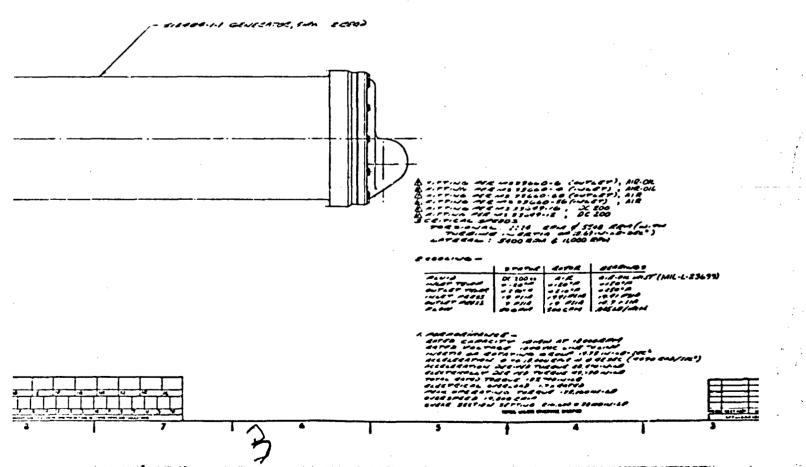


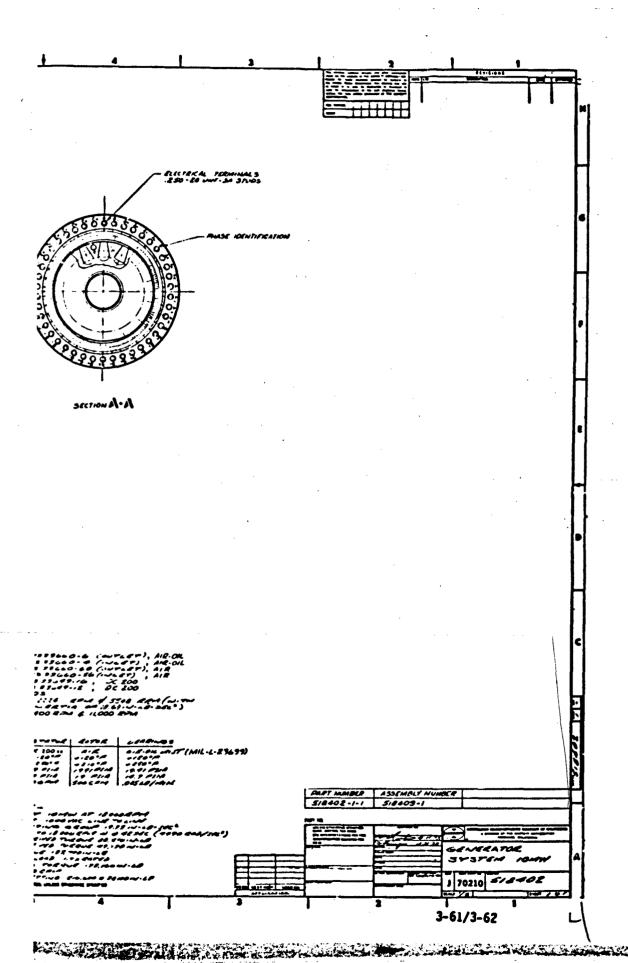






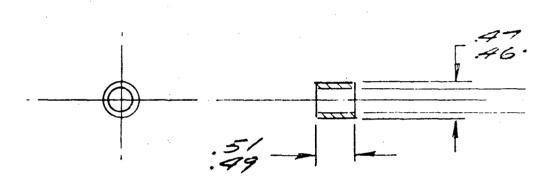






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FORM 1196 (1-77)



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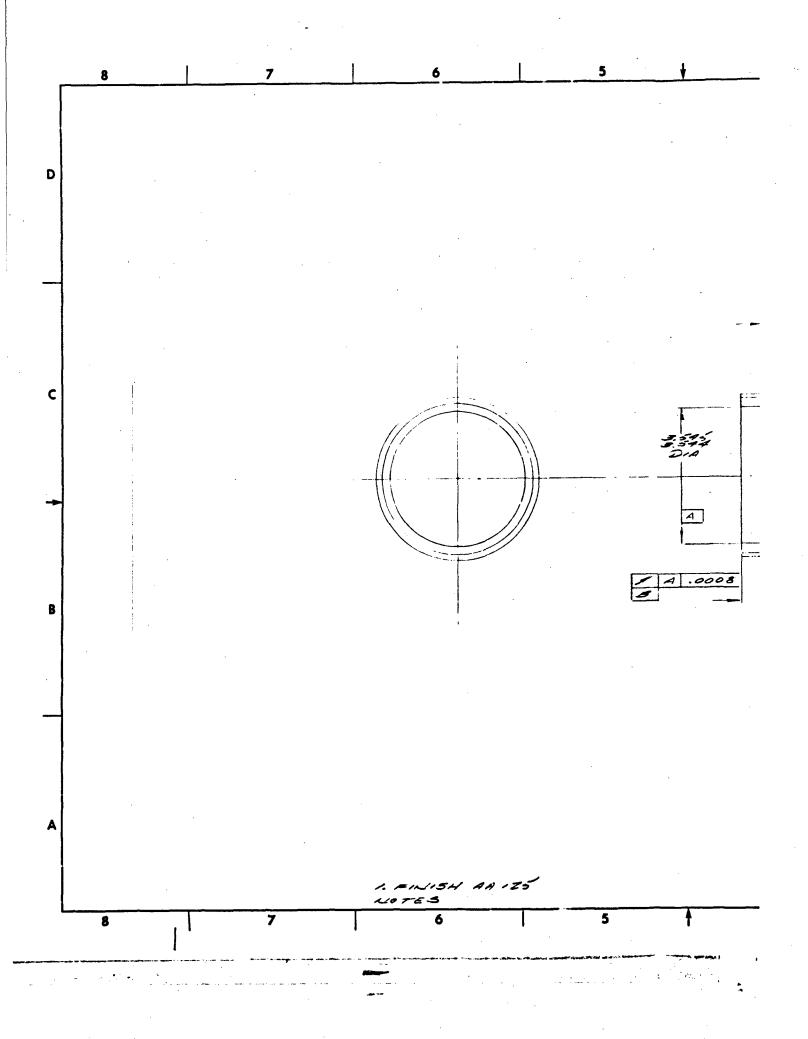
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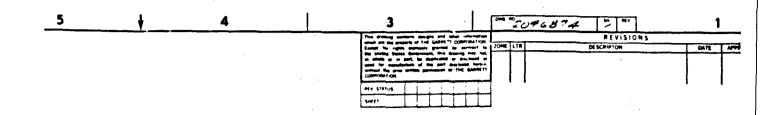
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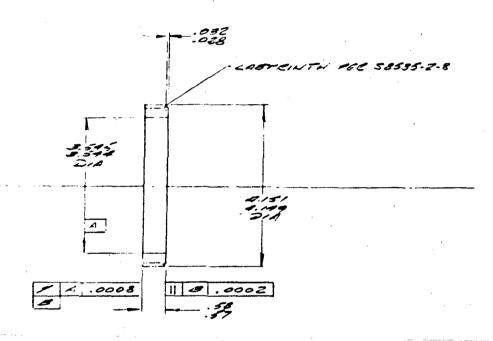
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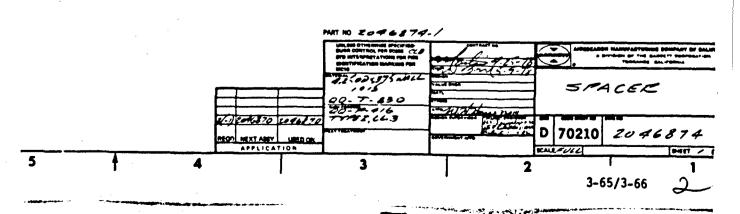
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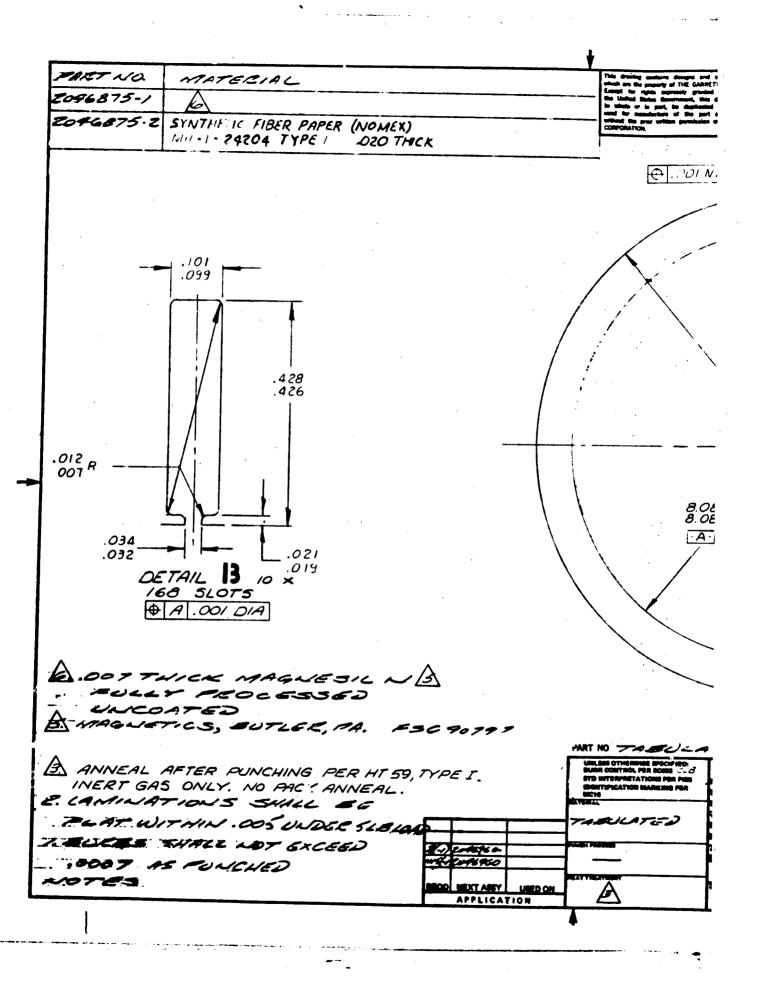
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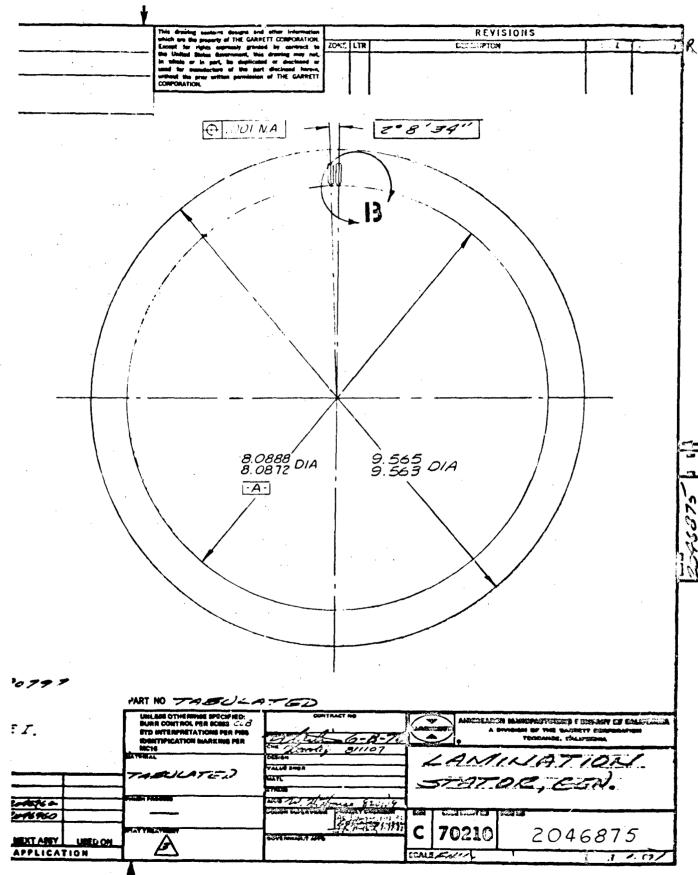




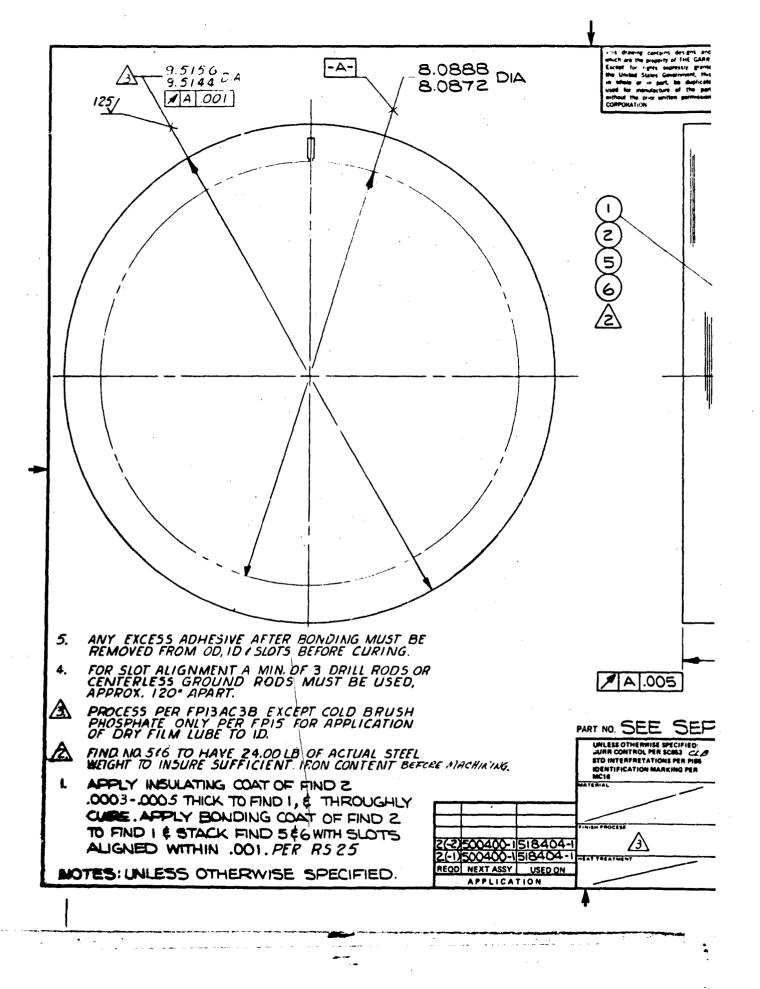


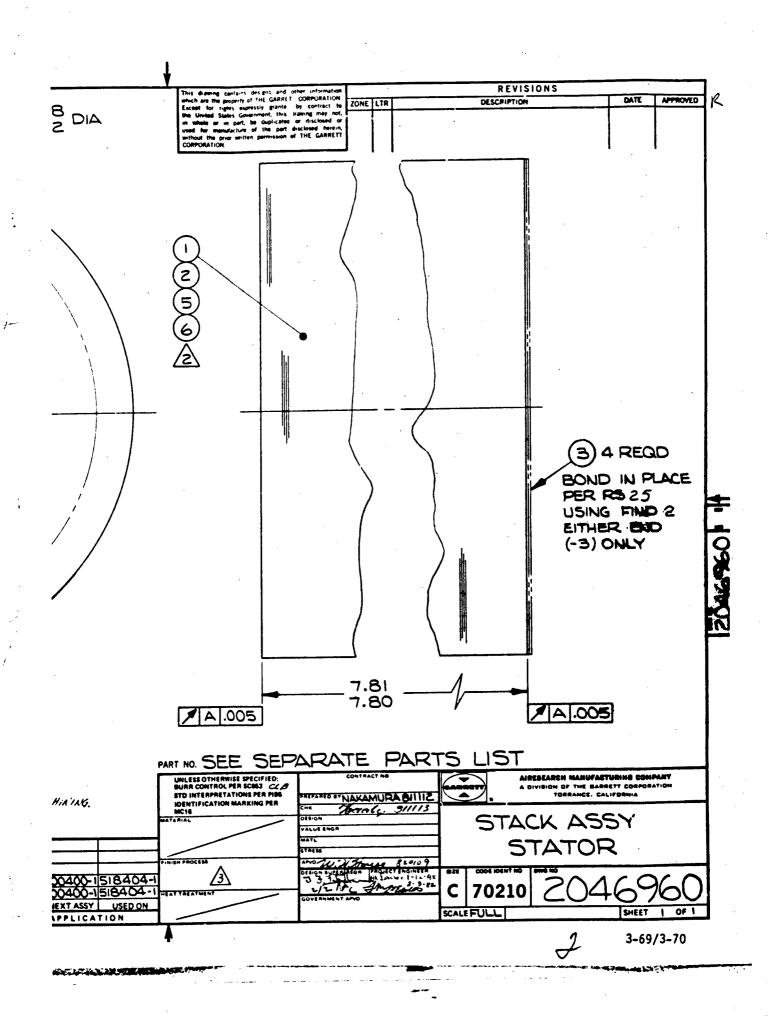


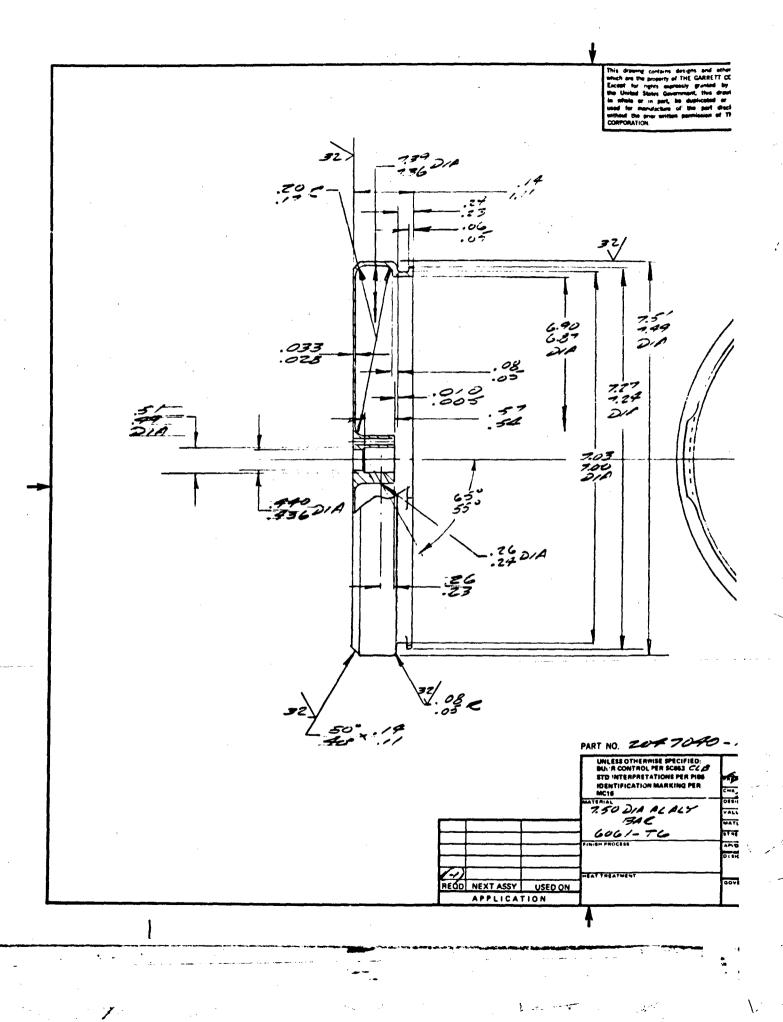


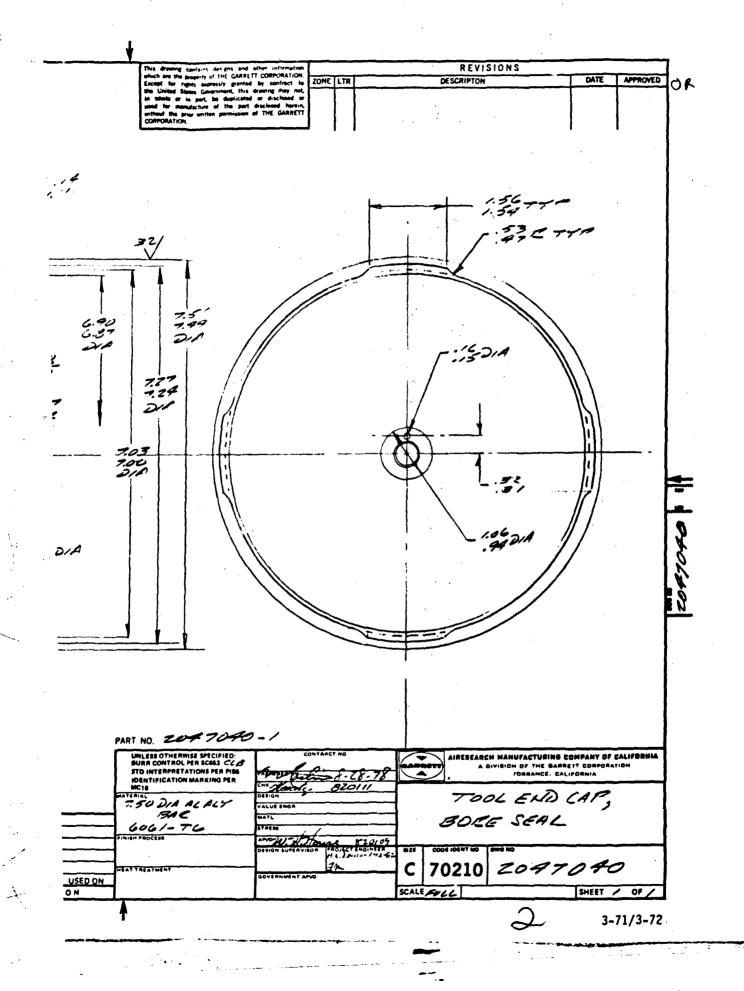


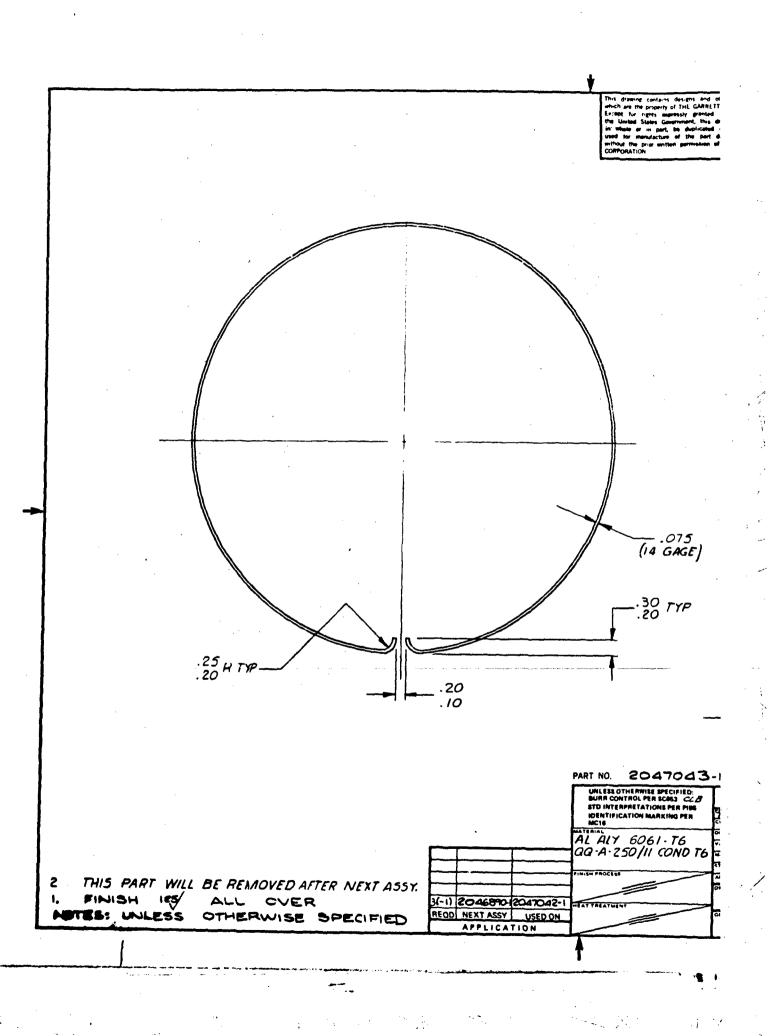
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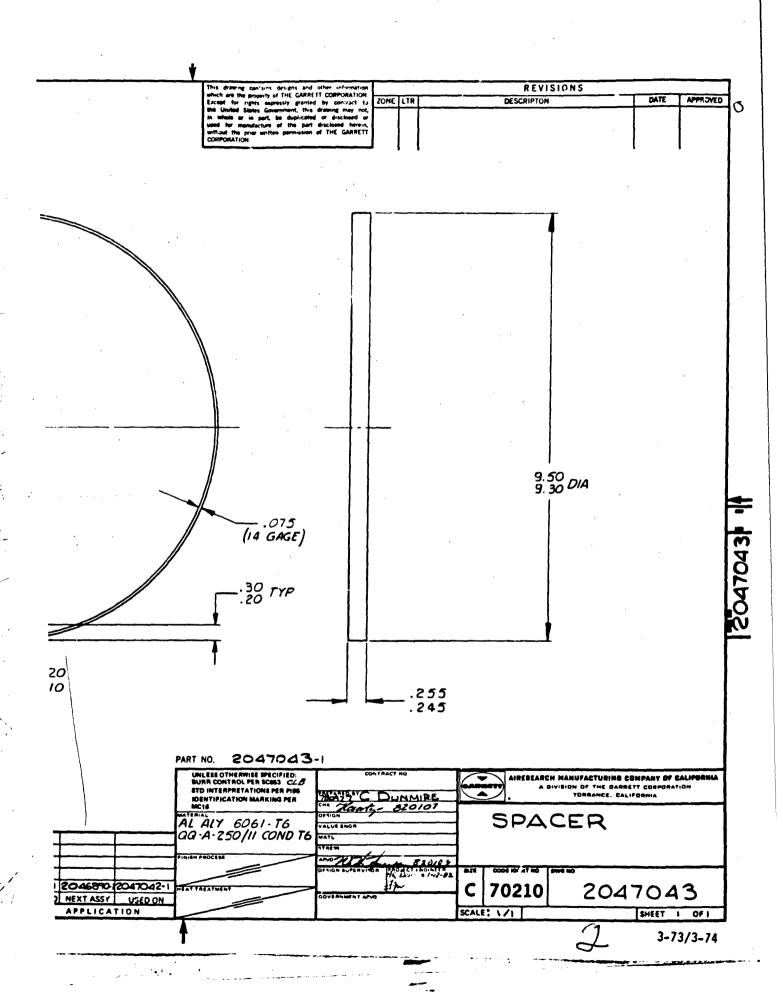


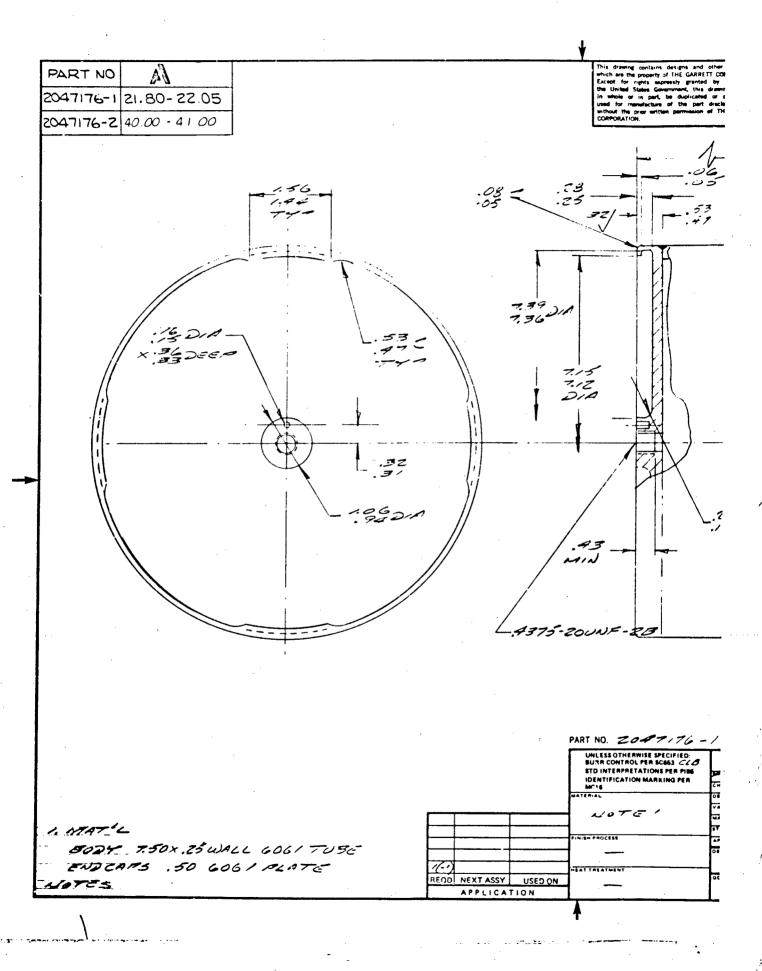


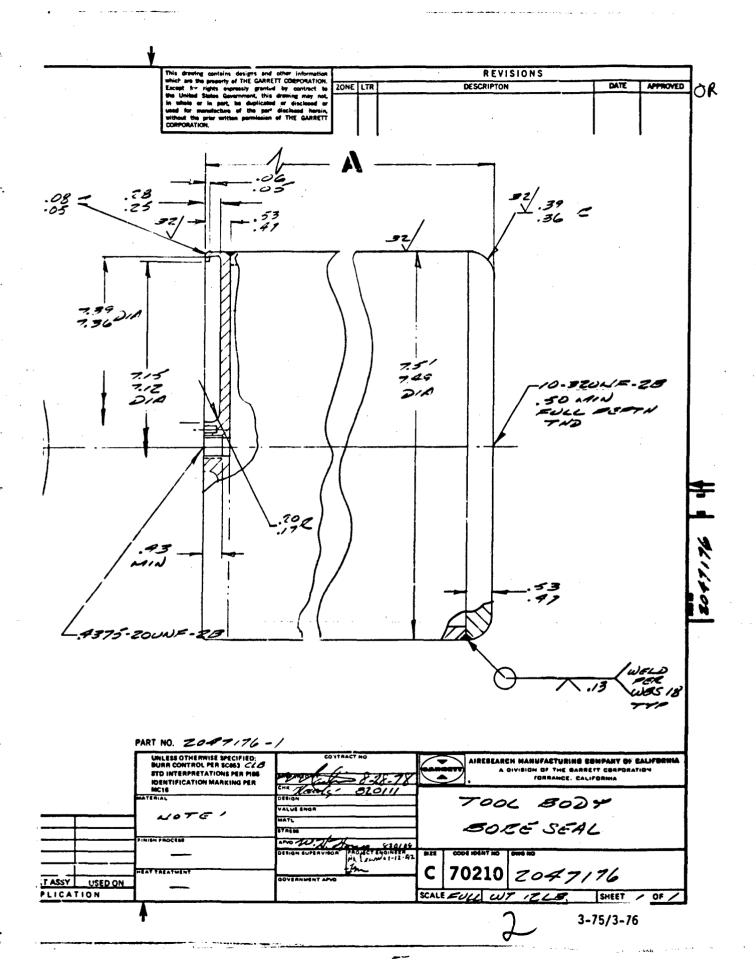




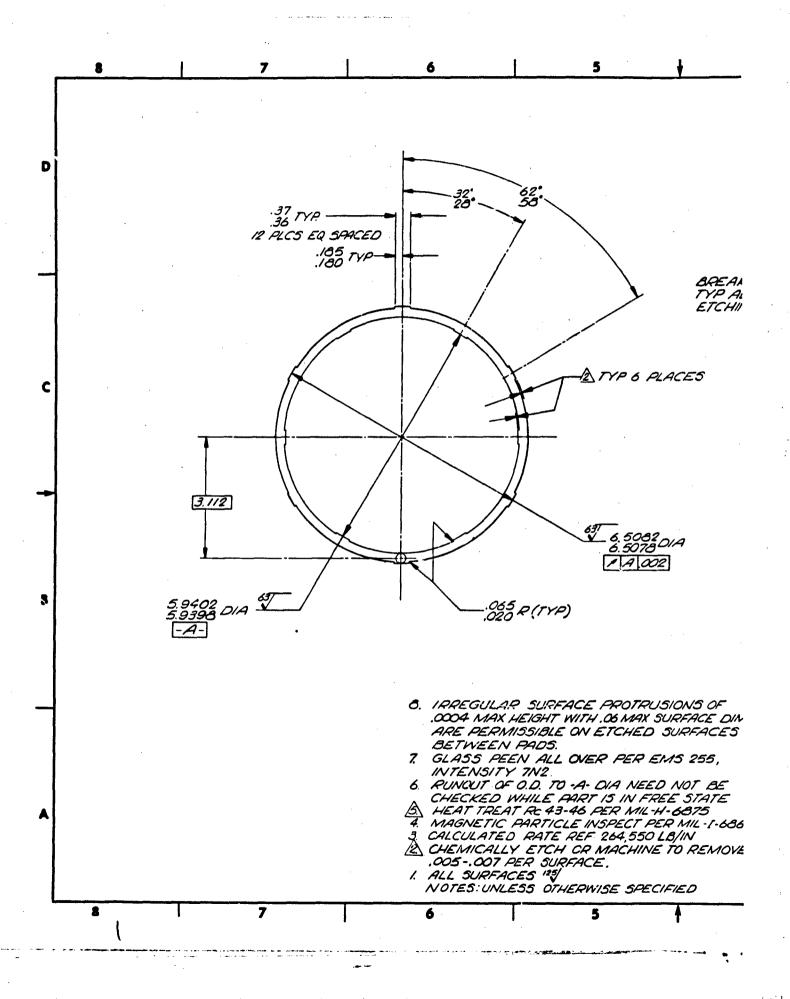


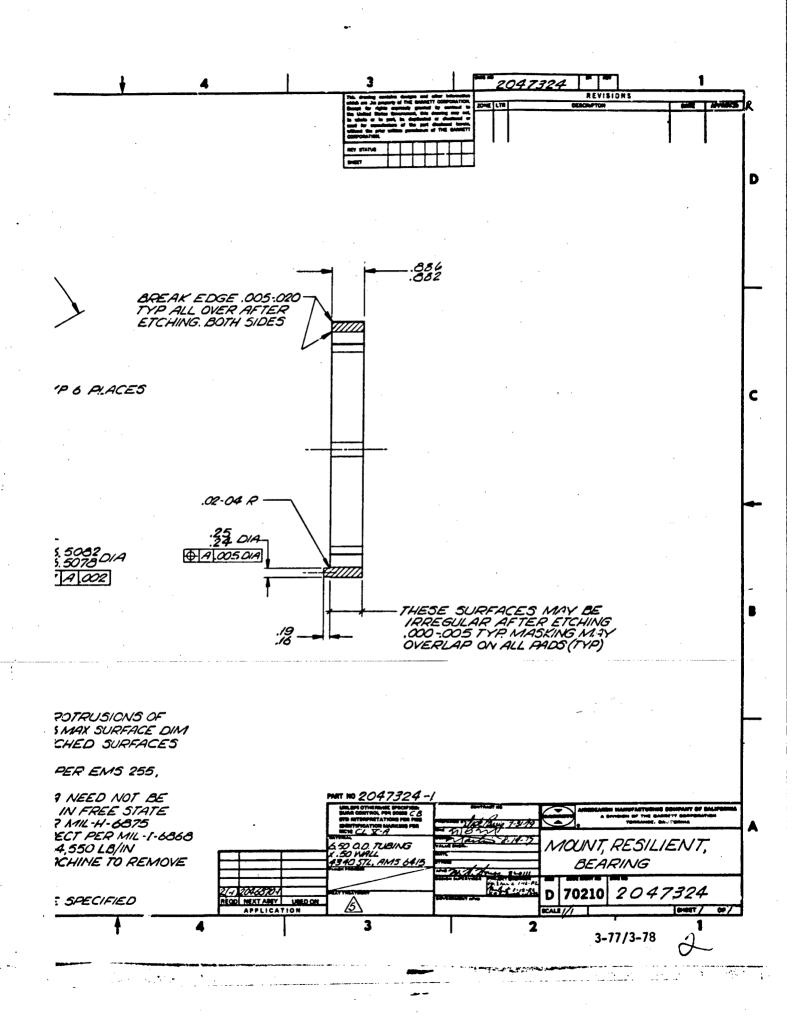






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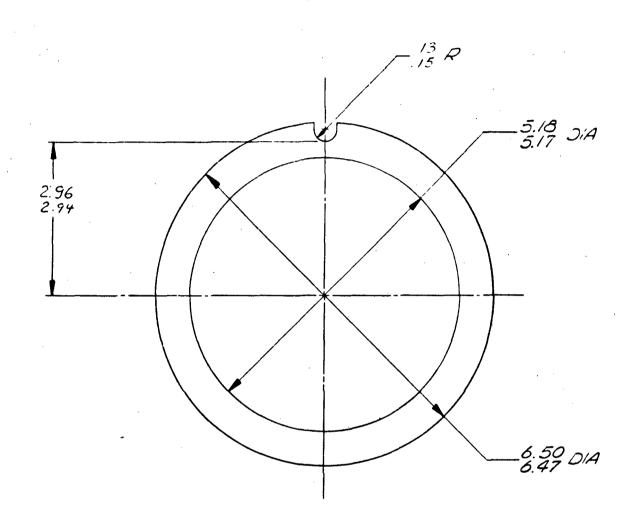
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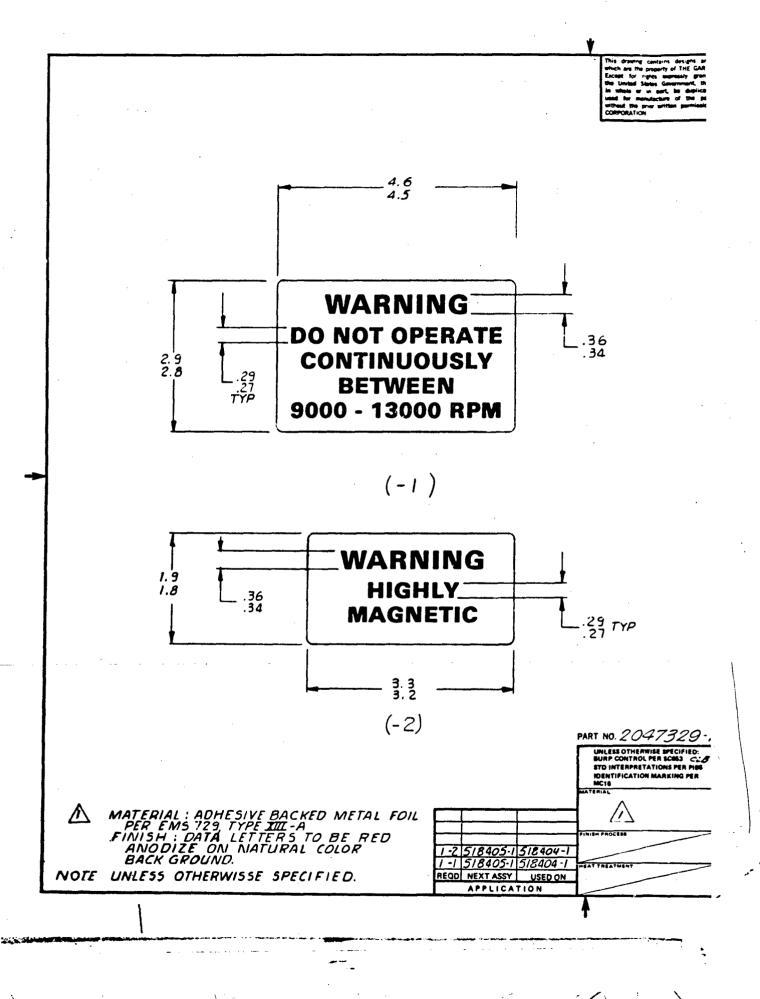


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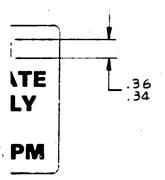


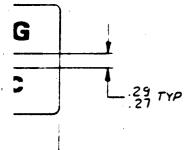
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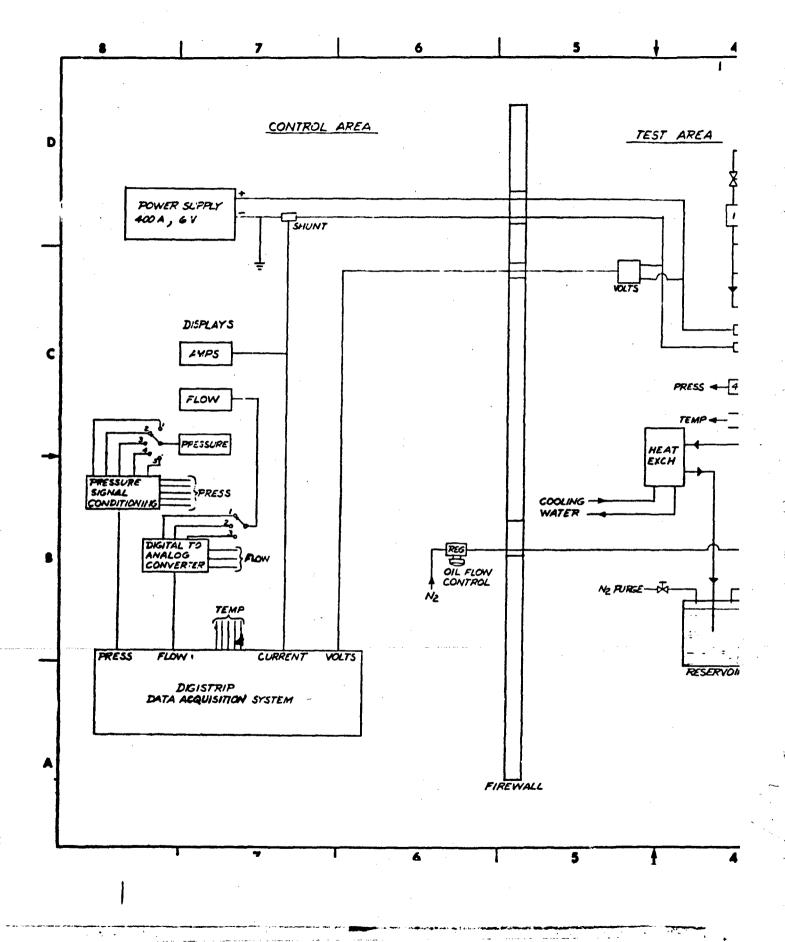
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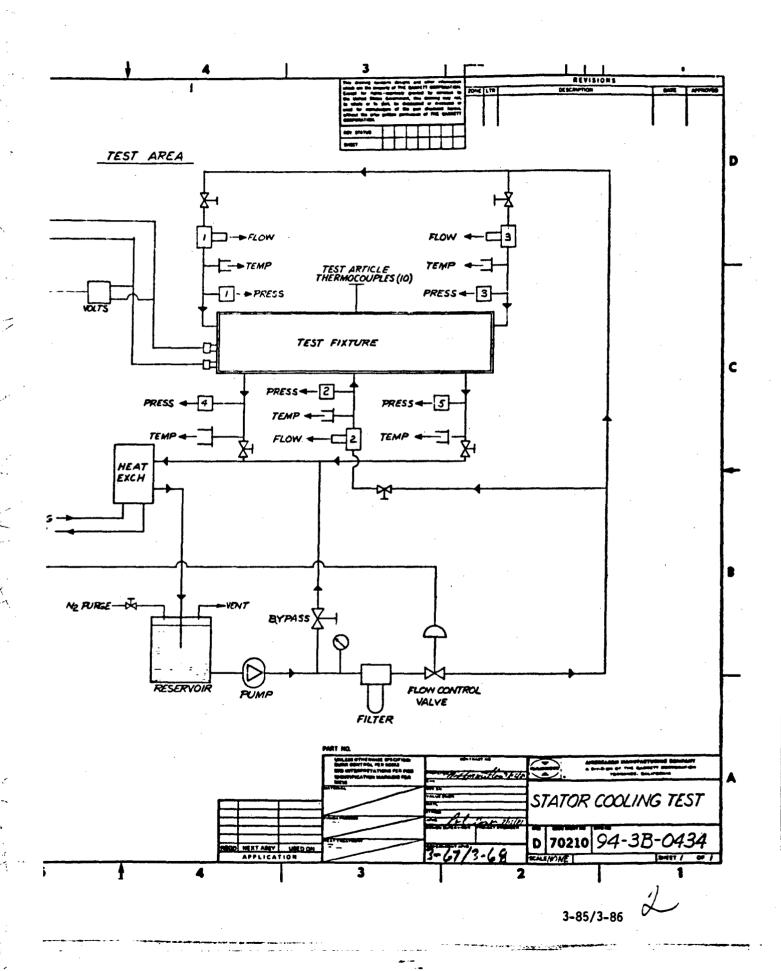




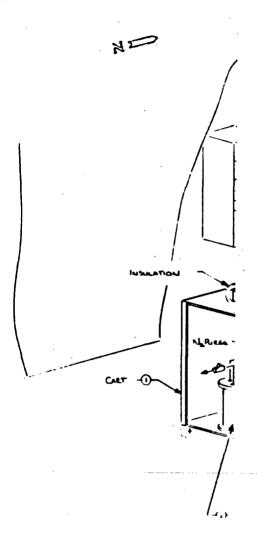
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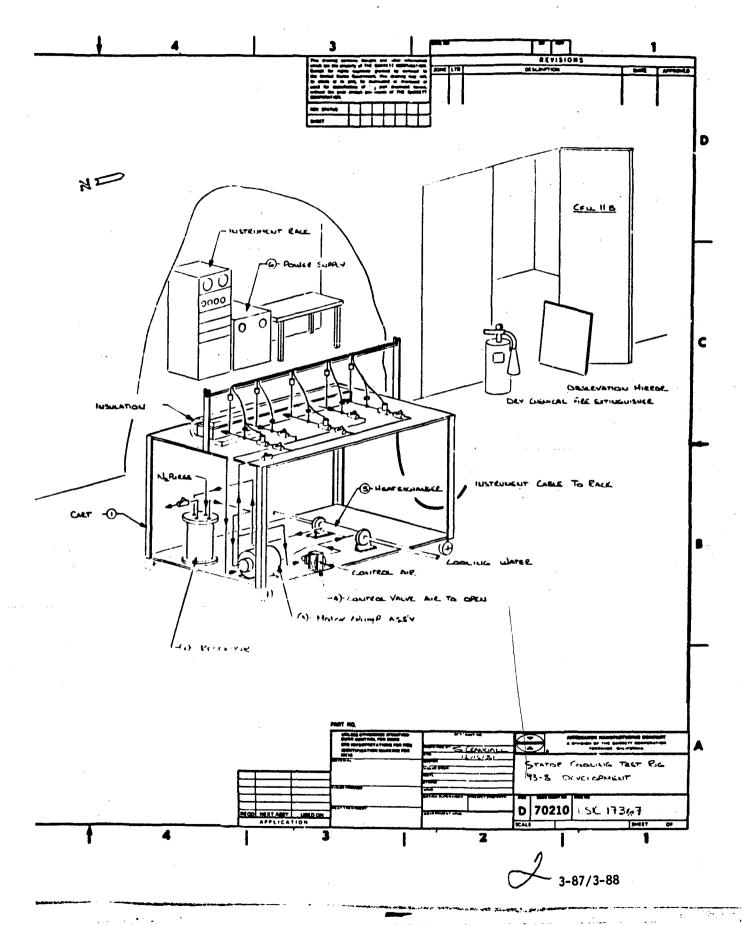




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NOTES: 1) TEST LOCATION WORTH EAST END TEST CELL HE
2) TEST AREA TO BE KAPED OFF AS HAZERDOUS
5) TEST FISTURE TO BE FULL INSULATED TO REVENT
HEAT LOSS, 400°F MAY.
4) WERE N.S. IS WORKETTO ITEM WAS NOT SHOWN
ON ASSEMBLY FOR CLAIRITY



4. NO LOAD TEST PLAN

The no load test plan for the 5 MW generator (AiResarch Report 80-18822) is presented as Exhibit 4A. This report is submitted for approval.

EXHIBIT 4A

AIRESEARCH REPORT 82-18822 NO-LOAD TEST PLAN

CONTENTS

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| | 2.1 Test Setup2.2 Cooling Requirements2.3 Mechanical Drive System Requirements | 4-9 4-10 4-16 |
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

No-load testing of the 5-Mw permanent magnet generator as described in this report will be an intermediate step in the development of an advanced nonsuperconducting synchronous generator for airborne applications. The rotor and stator/housing are presently being developed under two separate contracts with the Air Force Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, for delivery in early 1982 and mid-1983, respectively.

This test plan is being prepared well in advance of hardware availability in order to effectively schedule the fabrication of special test equipment and to ensure ready utilization of the test facility.

A cutaway drawing of the generator to be tested is shown in Figure 1-1.

1.2 TEST FACILITY

The generator will undergo its no-load checkout at the AiResearch Torrance facility, Building 9A, Test Cell 31. After setup, approximately one week of testing will be required to perform the tests outlined in this plan.

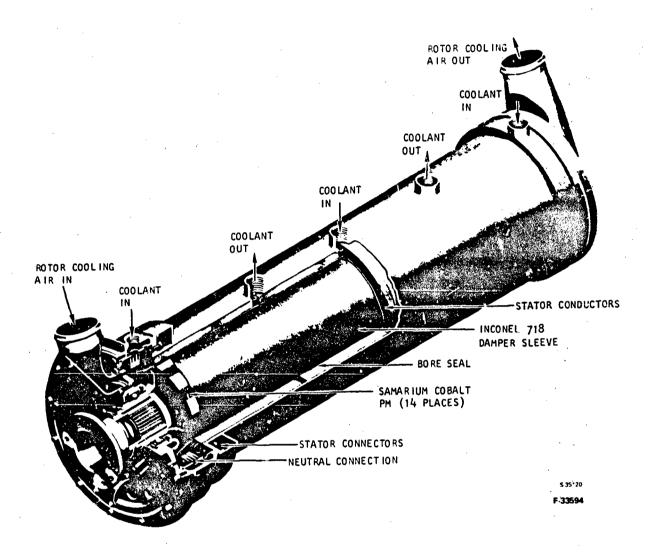


Figure 1-1. Complete 5-Mw Generator Design

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 TEST SETUP

AiResearch Dwg. SK74954 details the 5-Mw generator as it will be configured for testing.

The overall test setup schematic is shown in AiResearch Dwg. 94-3B-0532.

Major design parameters for the generator are listed in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1
5-MW GENERATOR DESIGN PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Value |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Rating into 3-phase, full- | 1,046 vdc, 4,780 adc @ 18,000 rpm |
| wave bridge | 648.3 v/phase (air gap), 3638 amp/phase |
| Current density, amp/in. ² | 36,270 |
| Stator temperature, °F | 450 |
| Rotor temperature, °F | 200 |
| Overall length, in. | 43 |
| Overall diameter, in. | 16.25 |
| Total weight, 1b | 500 |

2.2 COOLING REQUIREMENTS

2.2.1 Rotor

The permanent magnet rotor will be cooled by forced air generated by a test cell centrifical blower and measured with an orifice or venturi section. Cooling air will be discharged into the test cell (see Figure 2-1).

Operating parameters are the following:

| <u>Parameter</u> | Requirement |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Airflow | 100 to 300 cfm |
| Air pressure | |
| Inlet | Ambient plus 0.5 psig |
| Outlet | Ambient |
| Air temperature | *. |
| Inlet | Ambient |
| Outlet | To 210°F |

2.2.1.1 Blower Power Requirements

Power requirements for the blower are 230-460 vac, 3-phase, 60 Hz, 2 hp.

2.2.1.2 Instrumentation

Instrumentation requirements are as follows:

| Parameter | Requirement |
|-------------|--|
| Flow | Measuring section inlet static pressure gage (1) and delta pressure gage (1) |
| Pressure | Unit inlet pressure transducer (1) |
| Temperature | |
| Inlet | Thermocouples (2) |
| Outlet | Thermocouples (2) |
| | |

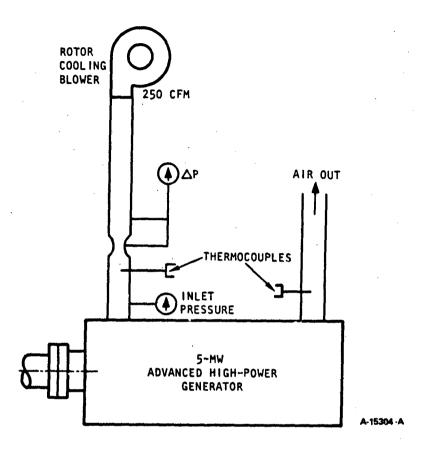


Figure 2-1. Rotor Cooling System

2.2.2 Stator

Stator conductors will be cooled by oil pumped through passages around the conductors. The cooling system (see Figure 2-2) will utilize a two-pump approach because of the requirement for a subatmospheric discharge pressure (7 psia) and a vented sump.

Operating parameters are shown in Table 2-2.

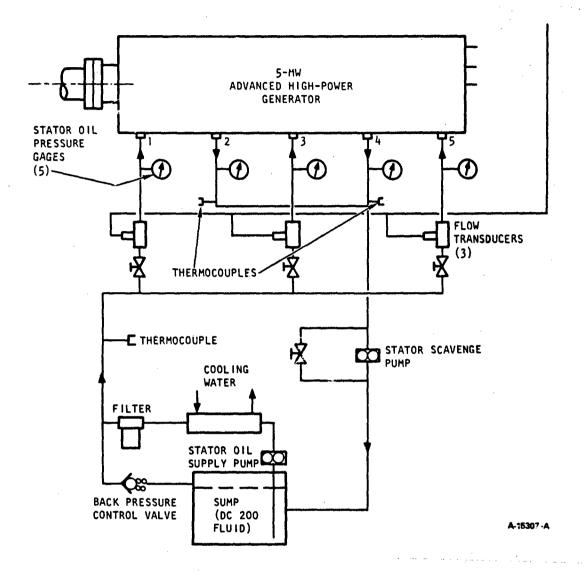


Figure 2-2. Stator Cooling System

2.2.2.1 Pump Power Requirements:

Power requirements for the pumps are as follows:

| <u>Parameter</u> | Requirement |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Supply | 230 to 460 vac, 3-phase, 60 Hz, 1 hp |
| Scavenge | 230 to 460 vac. 3-phase, 60 Hz. 3 hp |

TABLE 2-2
STATOR OPERATING PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Requirement |
|--------------------|--|
| 0i1 | Dow Corning 200 |
| Oil Flow | |
| Inlet No. 1, gpm | 6.25 |
| Inlet No. 3, gpm | 12.5 |
| Inlet No. 5, gpm | 6.25 |
| Total, gpm | 25.0 |
| Outlet No. 2, gpm | 12.5 |
| Outlet No. 4, gpm | 12.5 |
| Pressure | |
| Inlet, psia | . 19 |
| Outlet, psia | 7 |
| Temperature | |
| Inlet, °F | 120 |
| Outlet, °F | To 250 |
| Filtration,µ | 25 |
| Sump capacity, gal | 50 |
| Ultimate heat sink | Cooling tower water at TBD Btu/hr rate |

2.2.2.2 Accessories

One level sight gage and five mechanical pressure gages are required.

2.2.2.3 Instrumentation

Instrumentation is required as follows:

| Parameter | Requirement |
|-------------|--|
| Flow | Inlet transducers O to 6.25 gpm (2) |
| | 0 to 12.5 gpm (1) |
| Pressure | Inlet gages (psia) (3) |
| · | Outlet gages (psia) (2) |
| Temperature | Inlet thermocouple (1) |
| | Outlet thermocouples (2) |

2.2.3 Bearings

The rotor bearings will be cooled and lubricated by a system providing air-oil mist under pressure (see Figure 2-3).

Operating parameters are shown in Table 2-3.

2.2.3.1 Instrumentation

Instrumentation requirements are the following:

| Parameter | Requirement | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Pressure | Inlet gage (psia) (1) | | |
| Temperature | Inlet thermocouple (1) | | |
| | Outlet thermocouples (2) | | |

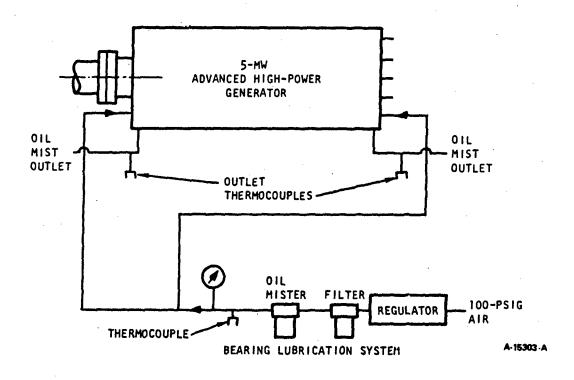


Figure 2-3. Bearing Cooling and Lubrication System

TABLE 2-3
BEARING OPERATING PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Requirement |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 011 | Mobile Jet II (MIL-L-23699) |
| Flow | |
| Air, 1b/min | 0.045 |
| 0i1 | TBD |
| Pressure | |
| Inlet, psia | 15.3 |
| Outlet | Ambient |
| Temperature | |
| Inlet | Ambient |
| Outlet | TBD |
| Filtration,μ | 10 |
| Sump capacity, oz | 10 |

2.3 MECHANICAL DRIVE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The 5-mw advanced high-power generator will be supported by a heavy weld-ment stand. The stand in turn will be bolted to the test cell floor bed plate. In addition, the drive motor and gear box will also be bolted to the bed plate (see Figure 2-4).

The generator will be driven by an AiResearch manufactured standard light rail vehicle traction motor through a Vistar 7.7 to 1 step up gear box.

Drive system torque will be measured by a Lebow rotary transformer torque sensor with a maximum rating of 500 inch-pounds. The final drive system will consist of a specific pillow block assembly and flexibox two element disk/diaphragm coupling adapted to the generator shaft (see Figure 2-5).

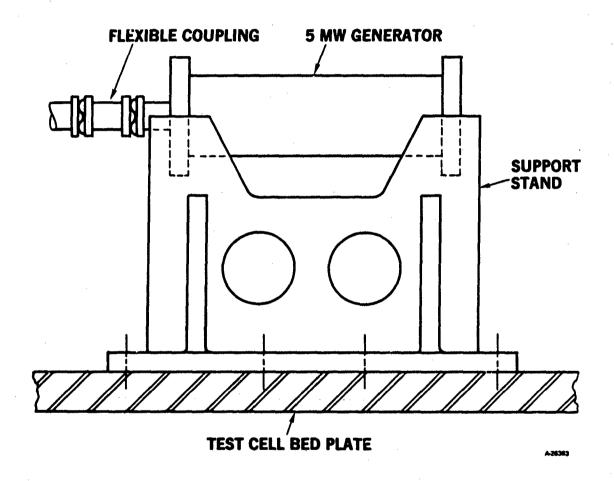


Figure 2-4. Generator Mounting

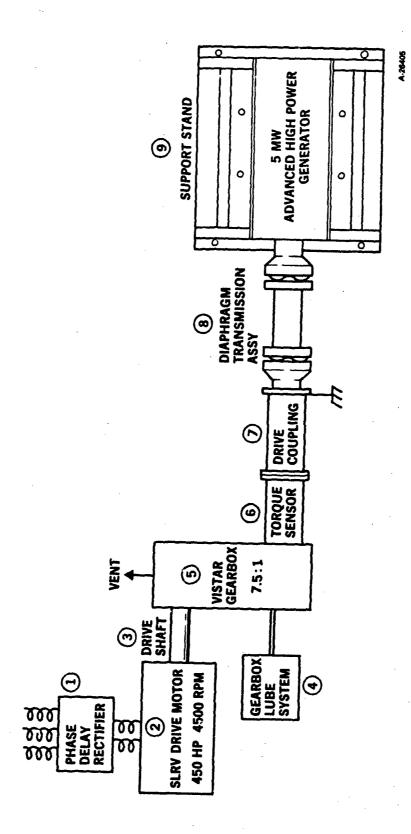


Figure 2-5. Mechanical Drive System (Top View)

2.3.1 Power Requirements

Drive horsepower and torque requirements are based on a no-load loss estimate of 71.2 kw at $18,000\ \text{rpm}$.

Generator input horsepower

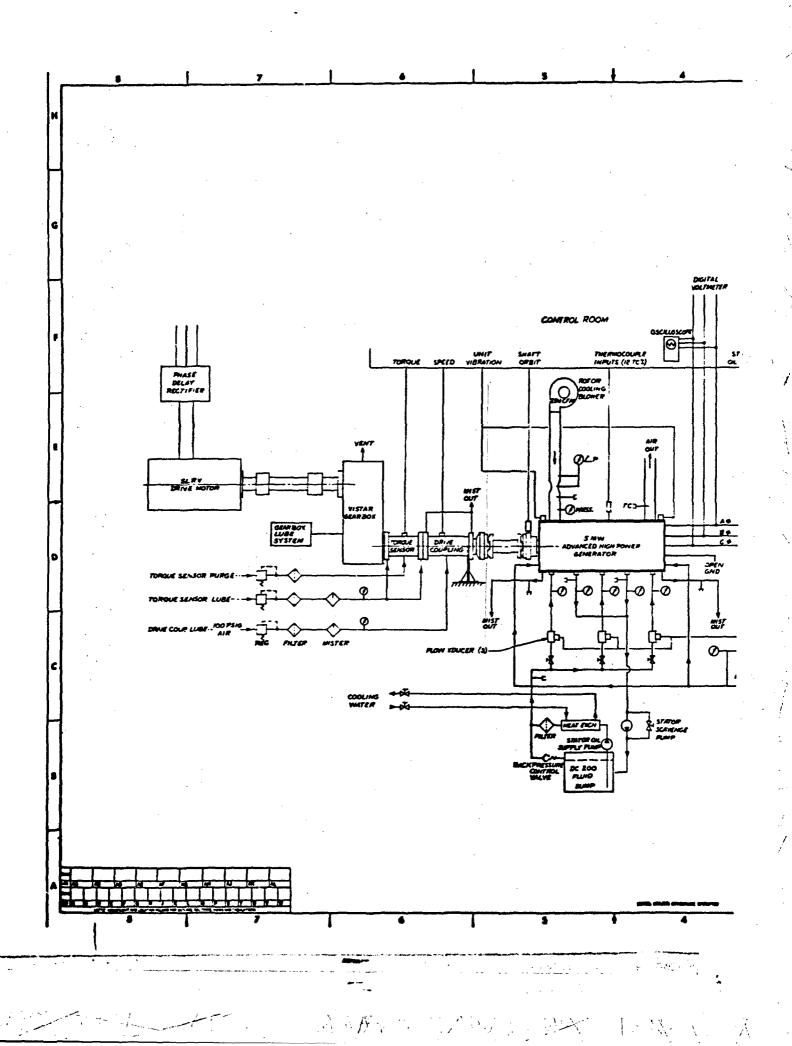
$$7.12 \times 10^4 \text{ w}$$

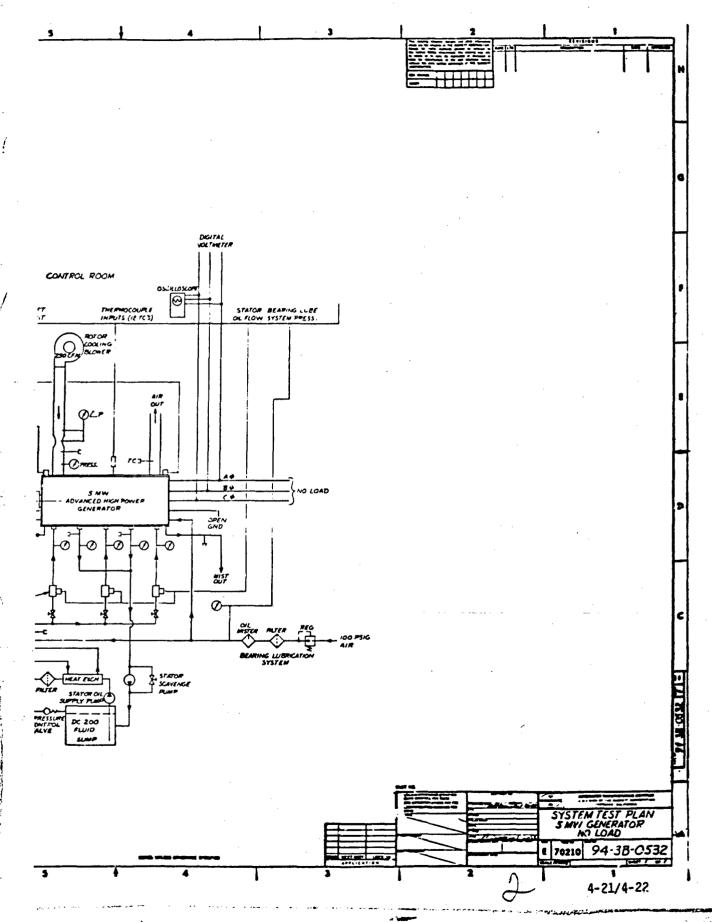
 $746 \text{ w/hp} = 95.4 \text{ hp}$

Generator input torque

2.3.2 Drive System Components Required for Testing

| Item No. from Figure 2-5 | Requirement |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Phase delay rectifier, supplies power and control for drive motor. Standard laboratory equipment |
| 2 | Drive motor, SLRV traction motor, 450 hp, 4500 rpm. Standard laboratory equipment. |
| 3 | Drive shaft assembly, floating shaft with two single flex gear couplings (Zurn). Standard laboratory equipment. |
| 4 | Lube system, gear box, MIL 23699 oil, 35 psig. Standard laboratory equipment. |
| 5 | Gear box, Vistar 7.75 to 1 step-up, 150 hp, Model 6513-3, S/N 664-16. Standard laboratory equipment. |
| | Torque sensor, Lebow Model 1615K-500, 500 inch-pounds, 20,000 rpm, rotary transformer type, air/oil mist lubricated. Standard laboratory equipment. |
| 7 | Drive coupling assembly, dual angular contact bearings, air/oil mist lubricated. Provides speed signal and shear section protection, set point 900 in-lb. Special test equipment. |
| 8 | Transmission assembly, diaphragm. Manufacturer Flexibex, type Metastream, Model 3.5 T, spacer 5 inch. Rating 3.5 hp/100 rpm, maximum speed 25,500 rpm. Provides connection from drive coupling to generator and necessary flexibility to cope with residual misalignment. |





3. TEST INSTRUMENTATION

The instrumentation to be used for generator testing is listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1
TEST INSTRUMENTATION

| System | Measurement | Sonson Tuno | Quantity |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| | пеазитененс | Sensor Type | |
| Drive Motor | Temperature, field | Thermocouple | 1 |
| | Voltage, arm. field | Meter Meter | 1 |
| | Current, arm. field | Meter Meter | 1 |
| Drive coupling | Speed | Monopole | 1 |
| | Temp. bearings | Thermocouple | 2. |
| | Oil mist pressure | Gage (psi) | 1 |
| | Vibration | Accelerometer | 1 |
| Gearbox | Temp. high speed shaft bearings | Thermocouple | . 2 |
| | Oil pressure | Gage (psi) | 1 |
| • | Vibration | Accelerometer | 1 |
| Torque Sensor | Torque, inch-lb. | AiResearch special test equipment, optical phase shift type, or Lebow 1615K-500. | 1 |
| | Temp, bearings | Thermocouple | 2 |
| | Oil mist pressure | Gage (psi) | 1 |
| | Purge pressure | Gage (psi) | 1 |
| Rotor | Vibration, vertical horizontal | Accelerometer Accelerometer | 2 2 |
| | Temperature | Temperature sensitive paint | |

| Rotor Cooling | Temp., air inlet air outlet | Thermocouple Thermocouple | 1 1 |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------|
| | Pressure, air inlet | Gage | 1 |
| | Air Flow, lb/min. | Orifice | 1 |
| Stator | Conductor Temp. | Thermocouple | 44 |
| Stator Cooling | Temp., oil inlet oil outlet | Thermocouple Thermocouple | 1 2 |
| | Pressures: oil inlet 0-25 psia oil outlet 0-25 psia | Gage Gage | 3 2 |
| | Oil flow 0-15 gpm | Turbine | 3 |
| Bearings, Generator | Temperature: oil mist inlet oil mist outlet | Thermocouple Thermocouple | 1 2 |
| | Press., oil mist inlet | Gage | 1 |
| Electrical | Voltage | Digital voltmeter | 1 |
| | Wave form | Oscilloscope | 1 |

v

4. NO LOAD TEST PROCEDURE

The following must be verified before testing begins:

SLRV drive motor cooling air on
Gearbox oil system on, 30-35 psig
Torque sensor purge on, 3 psig
Torque sensor bearing mist on, 10 psig
Drive coupling bearing mist on, 10 psig
Unit rotor air flow on, 250 scfm
Unit rotor bearing mist on, 10 psig
Cooling water on
Stator scavenge pump on
Stator supply pump on, set required flows in 3 circuits

After all the lubrication and cooling systems have been thoroughly checked and the required coolant and air flows have been demonstrated, the alternator may be tested at speed according to the procedures outlined below.

This series of tests will determine the no load voltage versus speed characteristics of the alternator and the stator cooling capabilities with iron losses only.

The losses under no load and rated load were predicted by mathematical model Bigmag to be as follows:

WATTS x 1000 at 18,000 rpm

| Loss Type | No-Load | Rated Load |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| Iron | 58.6 | 41.0 |
| Copper | 0 | 136.0 |
| Stray | 0 | 45.3 |
| Windage | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Pole Head | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Rotor Damper | 0 | 7.7 |
| Total Losses | 71.1 | 243.0 |

A considerable amount of power (71.0kw) must be dissipated by the stator cooling system during no-load operation even though no output power is being used.

The test is begun by running the alternator at 1000 rpm and then increasing the speed to 18,000 rpm in 1000 rpm increments. Discrepencies in any of the test variables must be resolved before moving to the next higher speed. The test variables that must be recorded are shown in the sample lab data sheets in Figures 4-1 and 4-2. The actual gathering of data will be done with a data logger such as the Kaye Digistrip II or III. The acceptable range of the variables during the testing is shown in Table 4.1. The data logger will be programmed to register an alarm if any of the minimum or maximum values are sensed. Input power is a variable that is calculated according to the following equation.

Input Power(kw) = Shaft Torque (1b.-ft.) x 2 x π x rpm x 0.7456 kw 33,000 hp

This calculation can be performed internally by the data logger and printed out along with the other variables.

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|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
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| \$ | | | | | TEMP | Q. | | TE! | TEST.PERS. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Speed | | ۲-۱ ۲-۲ | | Co Pre | Coolant Inlet Pressura (nsl) | let psi) | 2003 2003 | Coolant Flow | MO | Coola | Coolant Inlet Temn *F | | Coolant Lutlet T. | ant T. •F | |
| | Time | mq. 1000 | A-8 | ၁-မှ | ე- ∀ | ٣_ | P2 | F. | F | | . T. | TC11 | -2 | T _{C13} | ^τ ω ₁ | 7 $^{\infty}$ | |
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Figure 4-1. Lab Data Sheet (Page 1 of 2)

| 9 | | | | | DATE. | <u></u> | | = | TEST PURPOSE | POSE | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|---|-------------------|--------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|-------|---|---|---|---|--------|
| 2/4 | | | | | BAROM | 30 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | TEMP | | | = | TEST PERS. | | | | | | | |
| | Bearing Temp. •F | | Bearing Press. | g lube | | tor Be | Stator Back Iron Temperature •F | | Rotor | Shaft | Input | | | | | |
| | Į. | | Ħ | E.A.R | 15 | 152 | + 2 ₂ | _مو | Air Press. psi | ft- ft- | Pr. | | | | | |
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Figure 4-2. Lab Data Sheet (Page 2 of 2)

TABLE 4-1
OUTPUT VARIABLE RANGES

| V2-13- | | Range | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------|-------------|
| Variable | Min | Max | Units |
| Speed | 0 | 18,000 | rpm |
| Volts, line to neutral | 0 | 588 | volts |
| Coolant inlet pressure | 5 | 20 | psi |
| Coolant flow | .1 | .2 | gpm |
| Coolant inlet temperature | 75 | 250 | °F |
| Coolant outlet temperature | 75 | 400 | °F |
| Bearing temperature | 75 | 300 | °F |
| Bearing lube system pressure | 10 | 20 | °F . |
| Stator back iron temperature | 75 | 400 | °F |
| Roto, inlet air pressure | 20 | 30 | psi |
| Shaft torque | 0 | 30 | ftlbs. |
| Input power | 0 | 71 | kw |

5. SYSTEM SAFETY/HAZARD ANALYSIS

A preliminary hazard analysis has been completed for the advanced high-power generator test. All hazards found appeared to be adequately controlled except that of dropping the generator during installation. Extreme care should be exercised in lifting the generator since no dedicated attachment points have been provided. This document supplements AiResearch Report 80-17402.

5.1 ANALYSIS

The preliminary hazard analysis for the advanced high-power generator test is contained in Table 5-1. Column 1 of the table lists the hazardous conditions that are or may be present during testing or installation of the generator. The possible causes of these conditions are listed in Column 2. The third column lists the possible effects of the hazardous condition. Hazard levels were assigned to the hazardous condition effects per MIL-STD-882A categorized as follows:

| <u>Classification</u> | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| I (Catastrophic) | May cause death of personnel or loss of generator or test facility (unrepairable). |
| <pre>II (Critical)</pre> | May cause severe injury to personnel or major damage to generator or to test facility (repairable). |
| III (Marginal) | May cause minor injury to personnel or minor generator or test facility damage. |
| IV (Negligible) | Will not result in injury to personnel or damage to the generator or to the test facility. |

These hazard levels are applied in the fourth column of Table 5-1. The last column lists recommended corrective action and describes the protective features of the generator and test facility.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are four Category II hazards, four Category III hazards, and one Category IV hazard associated with the installation and testing of the advanced high-power generator. Adequate protection has been provided against all hazards except those associated with lifting the generator. Special care must be taken to prevent damage to the generator or injury to personnel when the unit is moved.

TABLE 5-1

PRELIMINARY HAZARD ANALYSIS

| RECOMPENDED CORRECTIVE ACTION | i. Bearings are ABEC 7 quality with oil spray lubrication. 2. Personnel will not be permitted in the test chamber during testing. 3. Test fixture will be designed to hold the generator in the event of rotor lock up at maximum speed. | Appropriate provisions should be made to enable sate movement of the generator, e.g., lifting eyelets. | i. Shaff speed is instrumented. Test fixture contains provisions for emergency siluidown in case of overspead. | Shields are provided to contain fragments to the test facility. No personnel will be permitted in facility during testing. | 1. Oll/air mister should filter oil. 2. Facility is equipped with fire detection and 4 fons of 300 psign CO2 for total flooding extinguishment. 3. Inlet and outlet oil/air mixture pressure and temperature will be monitored and alarm will sound if temperature is excessive or pressure is too low. | 4. Outlet cooling oil temperature will be monitored and alarm will sound if temperature becomes excessive. |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| HAZAND | = | = | = | | = | |
| HAZARDOUS CONDITION EFFECT | 1. Large inertla loads leading to possible fracture of fixture mounts and freed rotor/housing assembly. | 1. Possible fracture of generator parts. 2. Possible injury to personnel moving the generator. | 1. Possible rotor burst, releasing fragments of steel into the test chamber. | | 1. Possible Injury to personnel or equipment damage. | |
| HAZARD CONDITION CAUSAL EVENT DISCUSSION | 1. Contamination of bearing. 2. Foreign material between rotor and housing. 3. Loss of bearing lubrication. | 1. Absence of lifting provisions allows generator to be dropped during fransportation or installation. | 1. Test equipment malfunction | | 1. Bearing overheat from contamination or too much oil during operation. 2. DC 200 cooling oil igniter (flash) point 175°f, Autoignition Temp. 806°f). a) From overheat. b) From electrical spark. | |
| HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS | Bearing Seizure | Large Mass of Generator | Rotor Overspeed | | F I. | |

TABLE 5-1 (Continued)

| HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS | MAZARO COMDITION CAUSAL EVENT DISCUSSION | HAZAGDUS COMDITION EFFECT | HAZARD | | RECOMMENDED COMPRETIVE ACTION | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--------|----------|---|---|
| High Voitege | 1. Exposed terminals may come into contact with personnel or equipment. | 1. Possible injury to personnel or equipment damage. | 2 | - 2 | Personnel will not be in vicinity when test is in progress. An insulating cover will be | 1 |
| Static Electricity | i. Buildup during test que to Improper grounding. | 1. May cause personnel Injury, equipment damage or initiate a fire. | = | | provided. Generator will be grounded during test by boiling to the test | |
| Excessive Vibration | 1. Bearing failure. 2. Bearing support failure. 3. Rotor imbalance due to internal | 1. Damage to generator and test equipment; may lead to fatigue tallure of generator paris. | = | - | Test fixture contains provisions for quick shutdown in case of excessive vibration. | |
| | fracture. | | | | Bearings are resilient-mounted. Structural integrify has been varified by rotor test and stress analysis. | |
| Excessive Torque at Shaft | Meltunction of test equipment. Bearing fellure. Rotor becomes focked with stator. | i. Possible overstress of generator parts; e.g., windings, shaft or bearing. | = | : | Torque sensor is provided on the input shaff; elarm will sound if forque is excessive. | |
| Short Circuit | i. Demeged winding. 2. Misconnection of windings. | 1. Loss of load. 2. Overheated windings. 3. Fire. | = | : | Phase belence is sensed and there will be quick shutdown if unbelence is excessive. | |
| | | | | | | |

5. LONG TEST PLAN

The test plan for the 5 MW generator (AiResearch Report 81-17964) is presented as Exhibit 5A. This report was approved in a previous submittal.

EXHIBIT 5A

AIRESEARCH REPORT 81-17964
TEST PLAN

5-3/5-4

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FOREWORD

This test plan describes the procedure for testing a 5-Mw permanent magnet generator currently being built under the Advanced High Power Generator program, Contract F33615-76-C-2168, sponsored by the Power Systems Branch, Aerospace Power Division, of the Aeropropulsion Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

At Wright-Patterson, the program is under the technical direction of Paul R. Bertheaud. At AiResearch, Fred B. McCarty is principal investigator, Frank E. Echolds is project engineer, and Andrew R. Druzsba is program manager. Special acknowledgement is given to Paul Gassen, AiResearch test engineer.

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. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

Full-load testing of the 5-Mw permanent magnet generator as described in this report will be the final step in the development of an advanced nonsuperconducting synchronous generator for airborne applications. The rotor and stator/housing are presently being developed under two separate contracts with the Air Force Aeronautical Systems Division, Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio, for delivery in late 1981 and mid-1983, respectively.

This test plan is being prepared well in advance of hardware availability in order to effectively schedule the fabrication of special test equipment and to ensure ready utilization of the test facility.

A cutaway drawing of the generator to be tested is shown in Figure 1-1.

1.2 TEST FACILITY

The generator will be delivered to the Compressor Research Facility (CRF), Wright Patterson AFB, for testing after a no-load checkout at AiResearch. Generator test support requirements have already been coordinated with CRF personnel. After setup, approximately three weeks of testing will be required to perform the tests outlined in this plan.

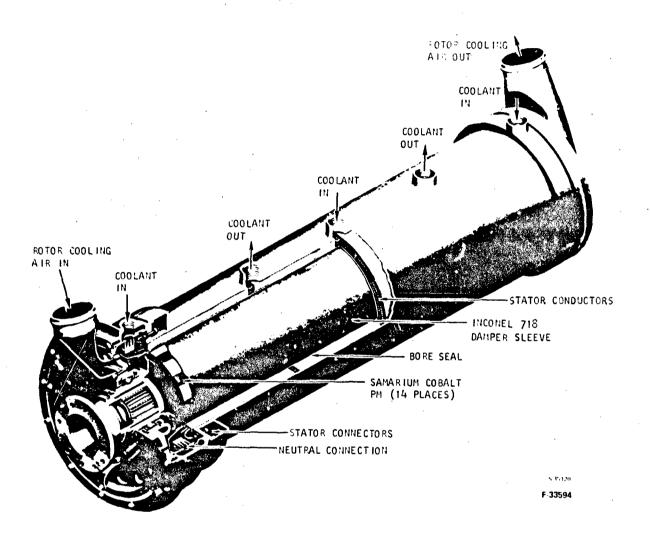


Figure 1-1. Complete 5-Mw Generator Design

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

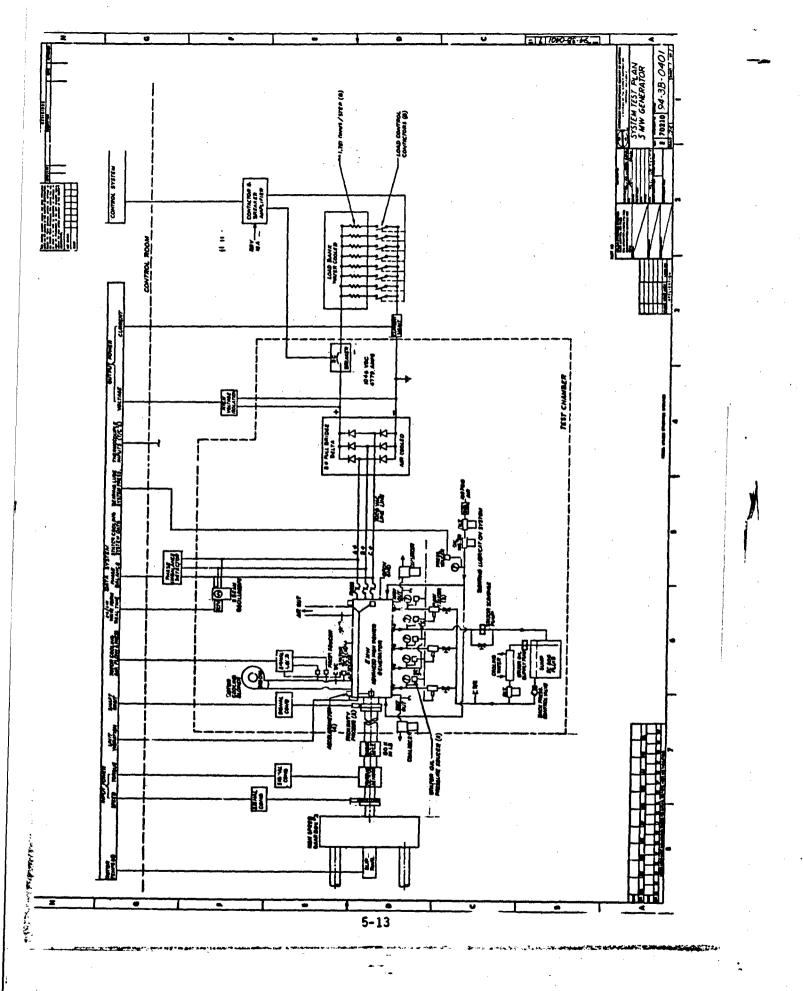
2.1 TEST SETUP

The overall test setup schematic is shown in AiResearch Dwg. 94-38-0401.

Major design parameters for the generator are listed in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1
F-MW GENERATOR DESIGN PARAMETERS

| Parameter | . Value |
|----------------------------|---|
| Rating into 3-phase, full- | 1,046 vdc, 4,780 adc @ 18,000 rpm |
| wave bridge | 648.3 v/phase (air gap), 3638 amp/phase |
| Current density, amp/in.2 | 36,270 |
| Stator temperature, °F | 450 |
| Rotor temperature, *F | 200 |
| Cverall length, in. | 43 |
| Overall diameter, in. | 16.25 |
| Total weight, lb | 500 |



2.2 COOLING REQUIREMENTS

2.2.1 Rotor

The permanent magnet rotor will be cooled by forced air generated by a test chamber centrifical blower and measured with an orifice or venturi section. Cooling air will be discharged into the test chamber (see Figure 2-1).

Operating parameters are the following:

Parameter Requirement

Airflow 100 to 300 cfm

Air pressure

Inlet Ambient plus 0.5 psig

Outlet Ambient

Air temperature

Inlet Ambient

Outlet To 210°F

2.2.1.1 Blower Power Requirements

Power requirements for the blower are 230-460 vac, 3-phase, 60 Hz, 2 hp.

2.2.1.2 Instrumentation

Instrumentation requirements are as follows:

| <u>Parameter</u> | Requirement | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| Flow | Measuring section inlet static pressure transducer (1) and delta pressure transducer (1) | | |
| Pressure | Unit inlet pressure transducer (1) | | |
| Temperature | | | |
| Inlet | Thermocouples (2) | | |
| Outlet | Thermocouples (2) | | |

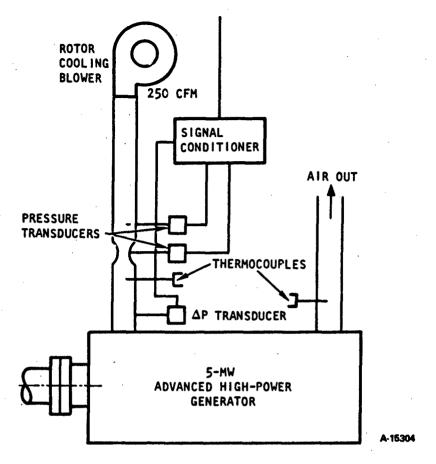


Figure 2-1. Rotor Cooling System

2.2.1.3 Alarms

Alarm requirements are the following:

| <u>Parameter</u> | Requirement |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| High discharge temperature | 1 |
| Low airflow | 1 |

2.2.2 Stator

Stator conductors will be cooled by oil pumped through passages around the conductors. The cooling system (see Figure 2-2) will utilize a two-pump approach because of the requirement for a subatmospheric discharge pressure (7 psia) and a vented sump.

Operating parameters are shown in Table 2-2.

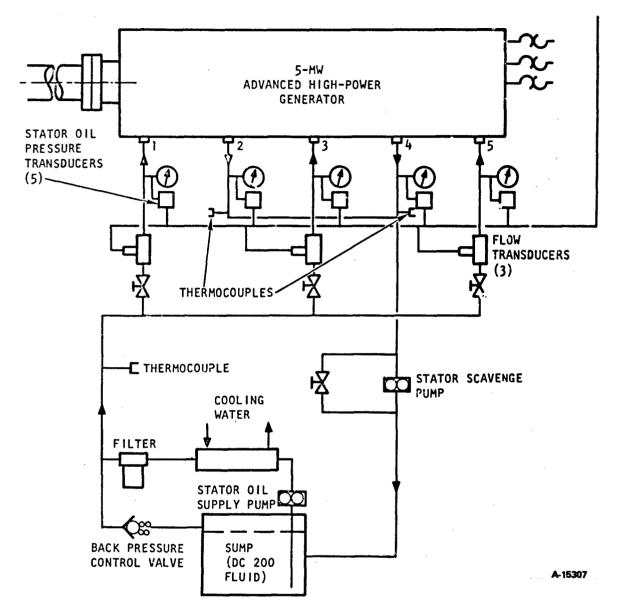


Figure 2-2. Stator Cooling System

2.2.2.1 Pump Power Requirements:

Power requirements for the pumps are as follows:

| Parameter | Requirement | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Supply | 230 to 460 vac, 3-phase, 60 Hz, 1 hp | | | |
| Scavenge | 230 to 460 vac, 3-phase, 60 Hz, 3 hp | | | |

TABLE 2-2
STATOR OPERATING PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Requirement | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 011 | Dow Corning 200 | | |
| Oil Flow | | | |
| inlet No. 1, gpm | 6.25 | | |
| Inlet No. 3, gpm | 12.5 | | |
| inlet No. 5, gpm | 6.25 | | |
| Total, gpm | 25.0 | | |
| Outlet No. 2, ypm | 12.5 | | |
| Outlet No. 4, gpm | 12.5 | | |
| Pressure | | | |
| inlet, psia | 19 | | |
| Outlet, psia | 7 | | |
| Temperature | | | |
| Inlet, *F | 120 | | |
| Outlet, °F | To 250 | | |
| Filtration, µ | 25 | | |
| Sump capacity, gai | 50 | | |
| Ultimate heat sink | CRF cooling tower water at TBD Btu/hr rate | | |

2.2.2.2 Accessories

One level sight gage and five mechanical pressure gages are required.

Populsoment

2.2.2.3 Instrumentation

Instrumentation is required as follows:

| гагатетег | Requirement |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Flow | Inlet transducers |
| | 0 to 6.25 gpm (2) |
| | 0 to 12.5 gpm (1) |
| Pressure | Inlet transducers |
| | (psia) (3) |
| | Outlet transducers |
| | (psia) (2) |
| Temperature | Inlet thermocouple (1) |
| | Outlet thermocouples (2) |

2.2.2.4 Alarms

Alarm requirements are the following:

| Parameter | | Requirement | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| High outlet temperature | | 2 | |
| Low oil flow | | 3 | |

2.2.3 Bearings

The rotor bearings will be cooled and lubricated by a system providing air-oil mist under pressure (see Figure 2-3).

Operating parameters are shown in Table 2-3.

2.2.3.1 Instrumentation

Instrumentation requirements are the following:

| <u>Parameter</u> | <u>Requirement</u> | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Pressure | inlet transducer (psia) (1) | | |
| Temperature | inlet thermocouple (1) | | |
| | Outlet thermosouples (2) | | |

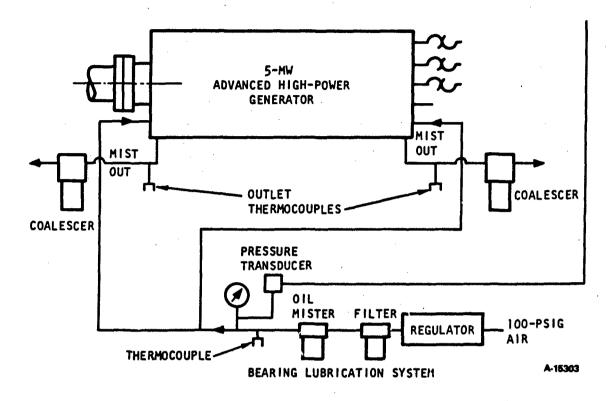


Figure 2-3. Bearing Cooling and Lubrication System

2.2.3.2 Alarms

Alarm requirements are the following:

| <u>Parameter</u> | Requirement |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| - High outlet temperature | 2 |

2.2.4 Rectifier

The 3-phase bridge rectifier will be convection cooled by the CRF test article cooling system that circulates air inside the test chamber at 15,700 scfm and 100°F maximum temperature.

2.2.5 Water-Cooled Load

The load bank will consist of a submerged conductor tapped resistor array. Cooling will utilize the latent heat of vaporization of water primarily, plus convection.

TABLE 2-3
BEARING OPERATING PARAMETERS

| Parameter | Requirement | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 011 | Mobile Jet II (MIL-L-23699) | |
| Flow | | |
| Air, Ib/min | 0.045 | |
| 011 | TEO | |
| Pressure | ì | |
| inlet, psia | 15.3 | |
| Outlet | Ambient | |
| Temperature | | |
| inlet | Ambient | |
| Outlet | ТВО | |
| Filtration,µ 10 | | |
| Sump capacity, oz | 10 | |

2.3 MECHANICAL DRIVE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The 5-Mw advanced high-power generator and support/shield will be installed in the test chamber with attach points at the bulkhead and the front mount plate (see Figure 2-4).

The generator will be driven by the high- or low-speed motor in combination with high-speed gearbox 3 (refer to Figure 2-5). This drive system will provide the necessary power over a speed range from 2,000 to 18,000 rpm (Figure 2-6).

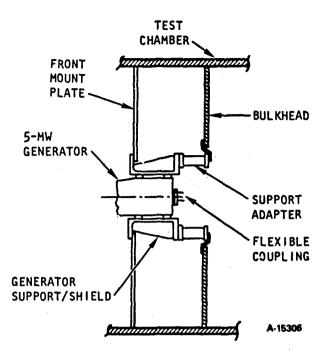


Figure 2-4. Generator Mounting

2.3.1 Power Requirements

Horsepower and torque requirements are estimated below.

Generator input hp

$$\frac{5 \times 10^6 \text{ w}}{746 \text{ w/hp} \times 0.96 \text{ eff}} = 6982 \text{ hp}$$

Generator input torque

$$\frac{6982 \text{ hp} * 33,000 \text{ lb-ft/min./hp}}{2\pi * 18,000 \text{ rpm}} = 2037 \text{ lb-ft}$$

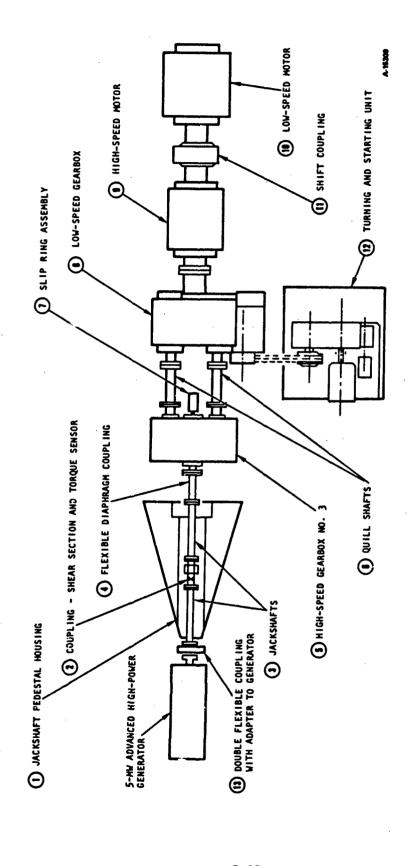


Figure 2-5. Mechanical Drive System

HIGH-SPEED GEARBOX 3

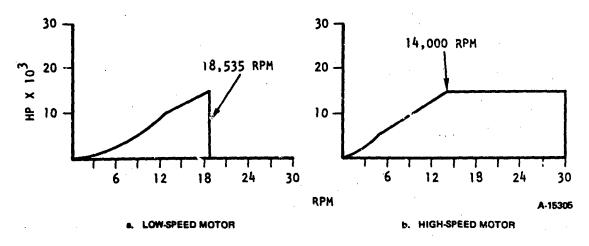


Figure 2-6. CRF Power/Speed Range

2.3.2 Special Drive System Components Required for Testing

Special drive system components required for testing are:

| Item No. From Figure 2-5 | Requirement | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| 13 | a. | Adaptor, generator to flexible diaphragm coupling | |
| | b • | Double flexible diaphragm coupling | |
| 2 | a. | Torque sensor, range to provide usable sensitivity at 2037 lb-ft | |
| | b. | Shear section, to provide protection for torque sensor and generator, not to exceed 2240 lb-ft | |

2.3.4 Existing Drive System Components Required for Testing

Existing drive system components required for testing are listed in Table 2-4. Component numbering corresponds to the numbering in Figure 2-5.

A drive system analysis will be required to examine thoroughly the compatibility between the generator and CRF drive with respect to axial, radial, and torsional excitation frequencies.

2.4 INSTRUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Table 2-5 provides a preliminary list of the instrumentation needed for generator testing.

TABLE 2-4

EXISTING DRIVE SYSTEM COMPONENTS
REQUIRED FOR TESTING

| Item No. From Figure 2-5 (Component) | Requirement | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 1 (Jack shaft pedestal housing) | Standard installation | | | |
| 3 (Jack shafts) | High speed Per CRF Dwg. 78-M10-0053 Speed range, 16,000 to 30,000 rpm | | | |
| 4 (Flexible diaphragm coupling) | Condition 3 Per CRF Dwg. EDS-76-M10-0006 Speed range 16,242 to 17,820 rpm Torque max. 58,205 lb-in. | | | |
| 5 (High-speed gearbox No. 3) | Speed range to 30,000 rpm Ratio, 7.8125 to 1 | | | |
| 6 (Quill shafts) | Standard installation | | | |
| 7 (S!ip ring assembly) | For transmission of up to ten two-wire thermocouple channels at 18,000 rpm | | | |
| 8 (Low-speed gearbox) | Standard installation Ratio 3.4898 to 1 | | | |
| 9 (High-speed motor) | Standard installation 30,000 hp | | | |
| 10 (Low-speed motor) | Standard installation 30,000 hp | | | |
| 11 (Shift coupling) | Standard installation | | | |
| 12 (Turning and starting units) | Standard installation | | | |

2.5 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AND LOAD REQUIREMENTS

The electrical system diagram, Figure 2-7, provides a schematic of the generator connection and a component layout corresponding to the items listed in Table 2-6.

TABLE 2-5
INSTRUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR GENERATOR TESTING

| Component | Measurement | Sensor Type | Quantity | Alarm | Automatic Shutdown |
|-------------------|--|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| or System Rotor | Temperature | T T | 10 | High temperature (5) | No |
| Stator | rotating, °F | T | 12 | High temperature (6) | No |
| | in conductors and housing, °F | | | | |
| | Vibration in drive end | 180 | 2 | High vibration (2) | Excessive vibration (2) |
| | Vibration in non-drive end | TBO | 2 | High vibration (2) | Excessive vibration (2) |
| Rotor conling | Air inlet temperature, °F | T | 2 | No _. | No |
| | Air outlet temperature, °F | т. | 2 | High temperature (2) | No |
| | Air injet static pressure, | 190 | 1 | No | No |
| | Static and deita pressure in airflow measuring section | TBO | 2 | Low flow | No |
| Stator cooling | Oil inlet temper- ature, °F | Ť | 1 | No | No |
| | Oil outlet tem- perature, °F | Ŧ | 2 | High temperature (2) | No |
| | Oli inlet pressure, O to 25 psia | Strain gage | 3 | No | No |
| | Oll outlet pressure, O to 25 psia | Strain gage | 2 | No | No |
| | Oil flow, 0 to 15 gpm | Turbine | 3 | Low flow (3) | No |
| Bearings | Mist inlet temperature, °F | Т | 1 | No | No |
| | Mist outlet temperature, °F | τ | 2 | High temperature (2) | No |
| | Mist inlet pressure, psig | Strain gage | 1 | Low pressure (1) | No |
| Drive | Speed, rpm | Monopo le | 1 | No | Excessive rpm above set point |
| | Torque | , TBO | ' . | No | Excessive torque |
| Electrical | Phase balance | AlResearch special test equipment | 1 | Phase imbelance | Phase imbalance |
| | Dc voltage | TB0 | ! | No | No |
| | Dc current | Millivoit shunt | 1 | No | No |
| | Dc breeker position | Auxiliary contacts | 1 | No | No |
| | Loed control contector position | Auxiliary contacts | 8 | No | No |

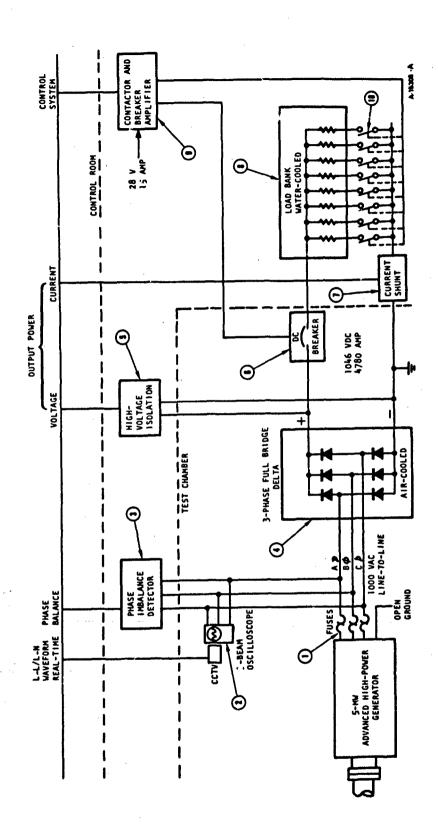


Figure 2-7. Electrical System Diagram

TABLE 2-6
ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AND LOAD REQUIREMENTS

| | Item No. From Figure 2-7 (Component) | Requirement |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | (Fuzes) | Manufacturer, J. Shanut Rated voitage, 2000 Rated amperage, 5000 Quantity, 3: 1 per phase |
| 2 | (Oscilloscope, three beam, and closed-circuit television camera) | Allows real-time viewing of 3-phase voltage without the capacitance effects of a 500-ft cable run to control room. |
| 3 | (Phase imbalance detector) (AiResearch special test equipment) | This device will provide a signal for dc breaker opening and rotation shutdown in the event of an unbalanced generator load. This condition might result from a single phase short or open circuit, internal or external to the generator. |
| 4 | (Rectifier, 3-phase delta-connected) | Manufacturer, PSI Inc., PN JD2300-40 Rating, 1500 vac, 2500 Hz, 5000 amp Cooling, convection air cooled |
| 5 | (High-voltage isolation) | Provides voltage scaling and isolation for the data acquisition system. |
| 6 | (Dc breaker) | Provides primary control of generator load Manufacturer, Siemens Rating, 1500 vdc 5000 amp Includes overcurrent trip Power required, 28 vdc at 5 amp |
| 7 | (Current shunt) | Manufacturer, Empro, Inc. P. 0. Box 26064 Indianapolis, IN 46226 Model, WT-5000-50 Rating, 5000 amp at 50 mv output to data system |
| 8 | (Load bank) | The load will consist of an array of eight equal resistors each composed of nicrome ribbon of high surface-to-cross-section area. The resistors will be in turn connected across the output of the rectifier in parallel by dc contactors. This will provide an eight-step generator load zero to 5 Mw at full rotational speed of 18,000 rpm. The total resistor assembly will be submerged under water in a tank made of nonconducting material. The tank may require a water makeup system if high-load testing is conducted for extended periods. |

TABLE 2-6 (Continued)

| | Item No. From Figure 2-7 (Component) | Requirement |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 9 | (Contactor and breaker amplifier) | Provides power amplification from control system to dc breaker and eight load-control contactors. Input, low-level signal from control system Input power, as required Output, 28 vdc at up to 15 amp |
| 10 | (Load control contactors) | Manufacturer, Cutter Hammer Rating, 1000 amp, 1000 vdc Power required, 28 vdc at 1.2 amp |

3. TEST DATA ACQUISITION

Exhibit 3A contains a description of the high-speed data acquisition system that will be utilized for all generator testing.

The selection of interface equipment, cabling, signal conditioning, and programming necessary for data system use will be the responsibility of CRF personnel. The thermocouples installed in the rotor and stator will be the only instrumentation provided with the generator at the time of shipment to the CRF.

EXHIBIT 3A

HIGH-SPEED DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

HIGH SPEED DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM (HPDAS)

- 1. This multi-channel, high performance data acquisition system consists of the following:
 - 475 channels of digital data
 - 48 channels of recorded analog data
 - 12 channels for use by other systems
 - 5 frequency-to-voltage converters

2. Component Breakdown:

- 391 Preston Scientific Model #8800 Universal Signal Conditioners; supplies excitation voltage, bridge balance, calibration, and signal return circuitry for various types of pressure and position transducers.
- 144 Preston Scientific Model #8800 Thermcouple Signal Conditioners; provides calibration and signal return circuitry for thermcouple and EMF signals.
 - 5 VIDAR Model #323 frequency-to-voltage converters.
- 535 Preston Scientific Model #8300-XWBRC Amplifiers; each with computer controllable gain and filter selection; the filters are low pass, 3 pole filters and have the following cutoff frequencies: 10 Hz, 40 Hz, 120 Hz, 400 Hz, 1200 Hz and 4 wide band 100 KHz. The gains result in full scales of ±5, ±10, ±20, ±40, ±160, ±1250 and ±5120 millivolts.
 - A. 321 high performance amplifiers; no special options.
 - B. 104 high performance amplifiers; with a dual output capability.
- C. 50 high performance amplifiers; with a linear overload capability to linearly handle an analog voltage up to five (5) times the maximum rated input.
- D. 48 AC/DC amplifiers; converts AC signals from strain gages or other dynamic sensors into a DC analog voltage.
- E. 12 moderate performance amplifiers; with no special options has a narrower bandwidth than the high performance.

- One 512 channel differential multiplexer
- One analog-to-digital converter with a conversion rate of 100 KHz
- 100 sample-and-hold circuits; for pracise time correlation of data; S&H acquires data for the first 100 channels simultaneously and has a time displacement of 100 nano-seconds between any two channels.

3. Data System Performance:

- Overall system accuracy of 0.1% FS output.
- Throughput rate of 100,000 samples/second.
- A channel chack subsystem is provided for on-line calibrations of the amplifiers to maintain the accuracy of this data system.

4. PM Playback System

- This system is also part of the HPDAS and consists of 48 channels of test article data monitored by small oscilloscopes. The main function of this system is to record, via four analog tape drives, high speed transient signals which can then be played back at slower speeds, amplified, multiplexed, and digitized. This information is then passed on to the main computer for data reduction via the DAC and the AUX computers.

COMPUTER POWER

COMPUTER (s)

Test Article Control (TAC 1 and TAC 2) 2 - MODCOMP II/45

MAIN FUNCTION (s)

- Provides automatic control of the CRF inlet valves, test article discharge valves and test article variable geometry items such as stator vanes and stage bleeds.

PEATURES

- 32K of Private core memory (each)
- 16K of shared memory
- Adds 880 alphanumeric CRT console device (each)
- 2.6 Mbyte removable cartridge disk drive (each)

Facility Control (FCC1 and FCC2) 2 - MODCOMP II/45

- Acquires Facility Data, drive system data and time data
- Controls Drive System opera-
- Controls message traffic between the monitor computer and TAC 1, TAC 2, FCC1 and FCC2 computers.
- 32K of private core memory (each)
- 16K of shared memory
- Adds 880 alphanumeric CRT console device (each)
- 2.6 Mbyte removable cartridge disk drive (each)

Monitor MODCCMP IV/25

- Operator-Facility Interface
- Drives RAMTEK real time graphic displays, console switches and lights
- Accepts and executes test segment displays
- Central communications computer
- 64K of private core memory
- 2.6 Mbyte removable cartridge disk drive
- Adds 880 alphanumeric CRF console device
- Two 4411 Card Readers
- Three 9 TRK Tape Drives
- One ISS Disk Drive
- One Tektronix 4010-1 CRT Console Device

COMPUTER POWER (Cont'd)

COMPUTER (3)

Auxiliary (AUX) MODCOMP II/45

Data Acquisition (DAC) MODCOMP II/45

Main IBM 370/155

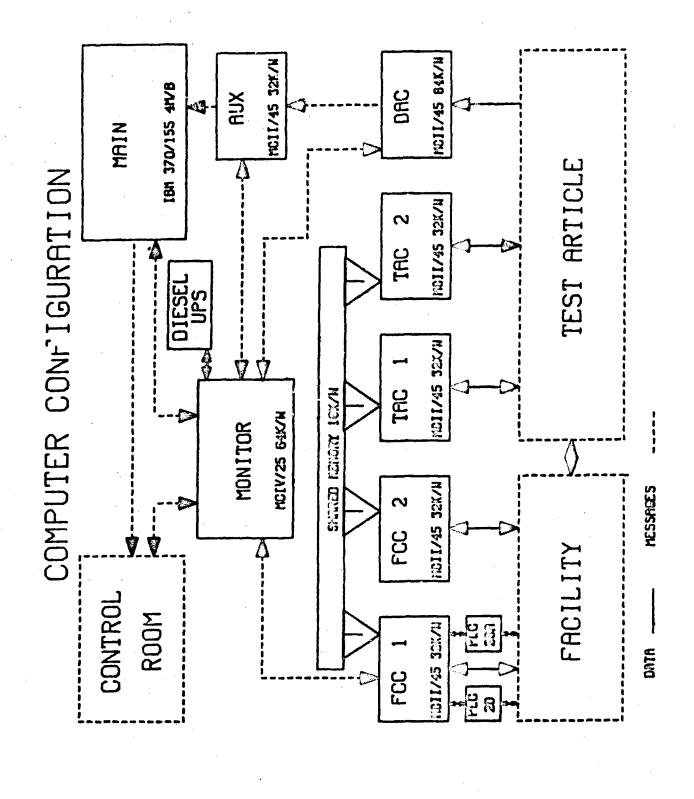
MAIN FUNCTION(B)

- Transfers data from the DAC computer to the main computer for data reduction
- Acquires test article data
- Executes transducer calibrabrations

- Data Reduction, on-line and and post processing
- Drives 2250 real time graphic displays

PENTURES

- 32K memory
- 64K of private core
- 2:6 Mbyte removable cartridge disk drive
- 4214 line printer
- Adds 880 alphanumeric CRT console device
- One 9 TRK tape drive
- One 1403 line printer
- 4M byte of private core memory
- 4 Intel 3330 disk drives
- 3 STC 9 TRX 1600/ 6250 tape drives
- 1 STC 9 TRK 800/ 1600 tape drive
- Ten 3277 alphanumeric CRT console devices
- Two 2250 IBM graphic
- One electrostatic Gould plotter



OM-LINE DATA REDUCTION

Two independently operated IBM 2250 Vector-Graphic CRTs allow engineers to organize and graphically present either real-time or post processed test data. There are three modes of operation, i.e., static, transient and monitor. Data taken in the static mode is used to generate map, profile and X vs Y type displays. Data taken in the transient and monitor mode is used to generate transient type displays.

Four types of engineering displays are available:

- 1) Compressor Rigs
- 2) Profiles
- 3) X versus Yl, Y2, Y3, Y4
- 4) Transient Displays

Typical Displays are:

- 1) Pressure ratio vs & corrected flow (Map)
- 2) Compressor efficiency vs % corrected speed (X vs Y)
- 3) Wall static pressure vs axial location (Profile)
- 4) Stage pressure ratio vs & corr flow (X vs Y)
- 5) Stage efficiency vs & corr flow (X vs Y)

A light pen is used on the 2250 graphics for quick selection of mode and definition of displays.

Off-Line Data Reduction

Consists of various printouts and graphics from the IBM 370/155 and playback from the FM analog recording system.

4. TEST CONDUCT

The various tests outlined in the procedures that follow will be used to determine the actual operating characteristics of the 5-Mw generator.

The operating characteristics of the advanced high-power generator as specified in the Air Force statement of work (Section F, para. 4.6.1, F33615-76-C-2168) include the following important requirements:

| Parameter | <u>Specification</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Output power | 5 Mw |
| Specific weight | 0.1 lb/kw |
| Efficiency | 95 percent or greater |

4.1 NO-LOAD TEST

4.1.1 Scope

The no-load test entails measuring no-load phase voltages at 2,000, 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, 10,000, 12,000 14,000, 16,000 and 18,000 rpm and the input torque at these points.

4.1.2 Objective

The objective of the no-load test is to determine the no-load losses from the input torque measurement and the no-load operating point between 2,000 and 18,000 rpm.

4.1.3 Procedure

Settings

Rotor, stator, and bearing cooling systems, ON

Procedure

- 3. Drive generator at 2000 rpm
- 4. Measure phase A, B, and C peak-to-peak voltages on oscilloscope; measure rpm and drive torque.
- 2. Dc breaker, OPEN
- Increase speed by 2000 rpm and take measurements of step 4.
- 6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until 18,000-rpm point is reached.
- Calculate the maximum difference between phase peakto-peak voltages.

The input torque will be proportional to the generator's no-load losses.

4.2 LOAD TEST

4.2.1 Scope

The load test entails measuring a set of output voltages and currents at 18,000 and 9,000 rpm.

4.2.2 Objective

The objective of the load test is to develop in graph form the voltage-versus-current characteristics of the 5-Mw generator and determine its operating efficiency.

4.2.3 Procedure

The load test is conducted as described below.

Settings

Procedure

- Rotor, stator, and bearing cooling systems, ON
- 3. Drive generator according to test 1 of Table 4-1.
- 4. Measure dc voltage and current, rpm, and input torque.
- Dc breaker, CLOSED
- Repeat steps 3 and 4 until all the tests listed in Table 4-1 have been run.
- 6. Calculate the efficiency from input torque and output power measurements
- 7. Plot dc voltage versus dc current at 18,000 and 9,000 rpm.

4.3 COMMUTATING REACTANCE TEST

4.3.1 Scope

The commutating reactance test entails measuring rpm and dc voltage and current and obtaining an oscillograph of the line-to-neutral voltage at the 5-Mw, 18,000-rpm point.

4.3.2 Objective

The objective of the commutating reactance test is to determine the commutating reactance of the generator and the time required to complete commutation.

TABLE 4-1
SEQUENCE OF LOAD TESTS

| 1. ,t | Revolutions per Minute | Load-Bank Sections | Resistance, Ω | Dissipative Power, kw |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 9,000 | 1 | 1.751 | 156.2 |
| 2. | 9,000 | 2 | 0.876 | 312.4 |
| 3 | 9,000 | 3 . | 0.584 | 468.4 |
| 4 | 9,000 | 4 | 0.438 | 624.8 |
| 5 | 9,000 | 5 | 0.350 | 781.0 |
| Ó | 9,000 | 6 | 0.292 | 937.2 |
| 7 | 9,000 | 7 | 0.250 | 1,093.5 |
| 8 | 9,000 | 8 | 0.219 | 1,249.7 |
| 9 | 18,000 | 1 | 1.751 | 624.8 |
| 10 | 18,000 | 2 | 0.876 | 1,249.0 |
| 11 | 18,000 | 3 | 0.584 | 1,873.4 |
| 12 | 18,000 | 4 | 0.438 | 2,498.0 |
| 13 | 18,000 | 5 | 0.350 | 3,126.0 |
| 14 | 18,000 | 6 | 0.292 | 3,746.9 |
| 15 | 18,000 | 7 | 0.250 | 4,374.0 |
| 16 | 18,000 | 8 | 0.219 | 5,000.0 |

4.3.3 Procedure

The test is conducted as described below.

Settings

- Rotor, stator and bearing cooling systems, ON
- 2. Dc breaker, CLOSED
- All eight load switches, CLOSED

Procedure

- 4. Adjust the oscilloscope to display one cycle of line-to-line voltage.
- 5. Drive the generator to 18,000 rpm, 5 Mw.
- 6. Record dc voltage and current and rpm.
- 7. Photograph oscilloscope waveform.

The commutation angle (ν) is calculated by measuring the duration of the line-to-line zero voltage and comparing it to the overall duration. The commutating reactance is calculated using the following equation:

$$X_{com} (\Omega) = (\cos \mu - 1) \frac{\sqrt{1.5} * V_{LNO} (rms)}{I_{DC}}$$

where

V_{LNO} is the line-to-neutral rms open-circuit voltage, which is calculated from the oscilloscope picture of the rectified lineto-line voltage

and

$$V_{LNO}$$
 (rms) = $\frac{V_{LLO} \text{ (peak)}}{\sqrt{6}}$

$$V_{LLO}$$
 (peak) = (V(60 deg) + 1_{DC} + 2 + R_o)/sin 60 deg

where

V(60 deg) is the instantaneous voltage, line-to-line, at 60 deg on the oscilloscope picture

 I_{DC} is the measured dc current

 R_{o} is the phase resistance of the generator

5. SYSTEM SAFETY/HAZARD ANALYSIS

A preliminary hazard analysis has been completed for the advanced high-power generator test. All hazards found appeared to be adequately controlled except that of dropping the generator during installation. Extreme care should be exercised in lifting the generator since no dedicated attachment points have been provided. This document supplements AiResearch Report 80-17402.

5.1 ANALYSIS

Hazard Category

The preliminary hazard analysis for the advanced high-power generator test is contained in Table 5-1. Column 1 of the table lists the hazardous conditions that are or may be present during testing or installation of the generator. The possible causes of these conditions are listed in Column 2. The third column lists the possible effects of the hazardous condition. Hazard levels were assigned to the hazardous condition effects per MIL-STD-882A categorized as follows:

| Classification | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| l (Catastrophic) | May cause death of personnel or loss of generator or test facility (unrepairable). |
| (Critical) | May cause severe injury to personnel or major damage to generator or to tost facility (repairable). |
| III (Marginal) | May cause minor injury to personnel or minor generator or test facility damage. |
| IV (Negligible) | Will not result in injury to personnel or damage to the generator or to the test facility. |

These hazard levels are applied in the fourth column of Table 5-1. The last column lists recommended corrective action and describes the protective features of the generator and test facility.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are four Category II hazards, four Category III hazards, and one Category IV hazard associated with the installation and testing of the advanced high-power generator. Adequate protection has been provided against all hazards except those associated with lifting the generator. Special care must be taken to prevent damage to the generator or injury to personnel when the unit is moved.

TABLE 5-1

PRELIMINARY HAZARD ANALYSIS

MAN OR STREET APPLACED RICH FONDS CONTRACTOR TEST

| NAZABIOGS CORRETTORS | BATARD COMBITION CARRAL PREST STACHASTOR | 27944B 801110800 80048717B | BAZAB LAVEL | RECONSTITUTE CONSTITUTE ACTION |
|--|---|---|----------------|---|
| Bearing Sainers | 1. Contraduction of bearing. 2. Berign material between record man benefing. 3. Less of bearing labricacion. | 1. Large inerts loads leading to possible fracture of fixture members and freed recer/housing members. | | 1. Bearings are ABC 7 quality with all sproy labrication. 2. Personnel will not be parmitted in the test chamber during testing. 3. Test fixture will be designed to beld the generator in the evest of rocer lock up at maximum speed. |
| 10 Constitution of Constitutio of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution of Constitution | 1. Absorts of lifting provisions allow passinger to be droped during transpertation or installation. | 1. Peasible fracture of generator parts. 2. Postible injury to percental mering the penerator. | Ħ | Appropriate provisions should be made to enable safe movement of the pomerator, 4.5. lifting sysiete. |
| | 1. Commons have 100 lead. 2. That equipment uniformities. | 1. Possible recer barse, releasing fragments of steal late the test chanter. | E | 1. Made upond to instrumental. The fixture contains provisions for emergency shutdown in case of everyoned. 2. Mainla are previded to contain fragment to the test facility. 3. Me percommal will be previced in facility during conting. |

TABLE 5-1 (Continued--Page 2 of 3)

AND PARTY COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

| BECOMMENDS CONSTITUTE ACTION | 1. Oll/air mister sheald filter eil. 2. Petility is equipped with firs secenties and 4 tons of 30 peig Oly for total floading setting laborates. 3. Inlet 5 emile oil/air mister presents and temperature will be temperature to edite to laborate of temperature is edited to present is too law. 4. Other cooling oil temperature will be completed to manifored and alarm will count if temperature is too law. 5. Other cooling oil temperature out it temperature of the law. 5. Other cooling oil temperature become | 1. Personnel vill not be in vicinity when test is in progress. 2. An insulating cover vill be provided. | L. Comerato: will be grounded during test by bolting to the test fixture. | . That flature contains provisions for quick thutdown in case of excessive vibration. 2. Bearings are resilient-mounted. 3. Structural integrity has been varified by rotor test 6 atrees malysis. |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| TAMET GPTPB | Ħ | È | Ĭ | Ħ . |
| BAZABOW COMPTTON BPRGT | i. Presthin tajury to personal. | A. Pestible fajury to personnal or or equipment demage. | May cause personnel injury, equipment damage or initiate a fire. | Dumin to processor and test equipment; my lead to ferigue failure of generator parts. |
| BAZABO CURITION CAUTAL STREET DISCRETION | 1. Descript overhead from containation or two mach oil during operation. 2. No 200 cepting oil igniter (flash point 175 F, Association Temp. 200 Fy. 3. From constant. b) From electrical spart. | i. Expend territorie my one fate it contact with personnel or equipment. | i. Buildup during test due to improper grounding. | . Bearing failure Bearing support failure Botor imbelance due to internal fracture. |
| SECULIARO SECURIOS | ** | | Statle Macerieity | Ecceeive Vibration 1 |

TABLE 5-1 (Continued--Page 3 of 3)

AMEA OR STRIME LIDVANCED HIGH POWER GENERATOR TEST

| HAZANDUS CUMDITICHA | BAZAD COMDITION CAUSAL EVENT PISCUSSION | EDIZYSDOS CORPLICA INTERES | UAZAD LATEL | SECONDUCTURE STATEMENT OF THE SECOND |
|---------------------------|--|---|----------------|--|
| Societive Torque et Staff | 1. Maifunction of test equipment. 2. Bearing failure. 3. Boter becomes locked with stator. | 1. Possible oversteas of generator parts; e.g., vindings, shaft or besting. | Ħ | 1. Torque semant le provided on the lapet shaft; alara will sound if torque is excesive. |
| Note Circuit | 1. Dempod vinding. 2. Miscomsecton of vindings. | 1. Loss of land. 2. Overheated vindings. 3. Pire. | # | 1. Pires balmars is sensed and there will be quick shaidonn if unbalance is excessive. |
| | | | | |